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No. VI.

A HISTORY
OF THE
PARISH OF LANDBEACH
IN THE
COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

BY
WILLIAM KEATINGE CLAY, B.D.
AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF WATERBEACH.

Cambridge :
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DEIGHTON, BELL & CO. ; MACMILLAN & CO.
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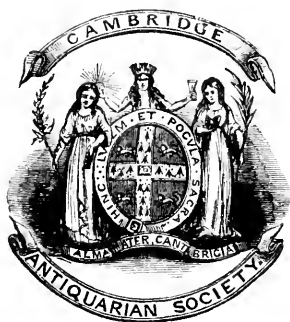
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P R E F A C E.

LANDBEACH, unlike the neighbouring parish of Waterbeach, has never had within its boundary any ecclesiastical foundation distinct from the church. No inhabitant is able to point to remains of religious Houses, or recal the memory of former religious Orders, as conferring dignity and honour upon his native place. And yet the annals of Landbeach are very far from being dull, or unattractive. For, if the account of one of the two Beaches may claim, and occupy, the attention of the reader by its power of carrying him back to times long before the Reformation, and to the buildings, no less than to the establishments, which were in many ways the glory of those times, so will the account of the other Beach interest him in no inconsiderable degree by the information it can afford respecting the internal condition of a mere village in its progress from a state of obscurity down to the present day.

The History now published is, therefore pre-eminently domestic. It occupies itself solely with parochial affairs. And from the many documents still preserved, particularly, from the minuteness wherewith

those documents relate every thing pertaining to the parish, we are enabled to describe in great detail all that concerns it.

Not the least curious, and even important, advantage resulting from this fact is the insight we gain thereby into the temporalities of the rectors, as they existed at different periods. We not merely have an accurate statement of their nature at the compiling of that valuable record, the King's Book, but we learn whatever we need wish to learn, regarding the several circumstances of one living previously to the commutation of the tithes. Should any incumbent peruse this, or some similar, narrative of clerical income, he cannot fail being as much surprised, as gratified, whilst contrasting the simplicity, and pleasantness, of his own proceedings with the complicated, and disagreeable, system of remuneration, which fell to the lot of his predecessors. The whole matter is here laid open to our view: we are made to know all about 'the tithe pig,' as well as the tithe corn; about 'the mortuary guinea,' (though in the country it did not exceed the statutable sum of ten shillings,) as well as the tithe of young creatures, of milk, too, of leeks, and of willows.

The Rev. Thomas Cooke Burroughes intended to print a History of Landbeach, drawn up from the papers left by his father-in-law, and predecessor in the living, Mr Masters. His compilation, which for some reason or other he abandoned, is extremely meagre, and unsatisfactory: the manuscript consists

of only twenty-nine pages of small quarto written loosely in a large and free hand. Another document, the work of Mr Masters himself, and out of which the above was chiefly taken, is of much greater value. It is preserved in the Rectory-house, and is entitled *Collectanea de Landbeach*. In it Mr Masters has noted a variety of things relating to his parish, some procured from an examination of the Landbeach drawer in the treasury of his college, and some giving either the results of his own observation, or chronicling what he had himself sought out, together with what he had himself done for the benefit of his church.

Frequent reference is made in this History to the college, and individuals are described simply, as masters, or fellows. Of course, it will be understood, that these terms are connected with Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the owner of one of the manors in Landbeach. So, also, when Masters, and Lamb, are quoted, the books meant are the History of that college by the former, and the reprint of the same History by the latter.

The view of the church was prepared by Mr Burroughes for the publication, which he had projected: having become the property of Professor Babington, he has been good enough to allow it to be used on the present occasion. It is not, however, strictly accurate.

The writer would wish to express his obligations to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, at whose ex-

pense this History of Landbeach, as was that of Waterbeach, has been printed : likewise, to Professor Babington, the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., fellow of St John's college, the Rev. J. H. Sperling, M.A., rector of Wicken Bonant, and C. H. Cooper, Esq. F.S.A., of Cambridge.

THE VICARAGE, WATERBEACH,

August 2, 1861.

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HISTORY OF LANDBEACH.

THE PARISH.

THE parish of Landbeach in the county of Cambridge is bounded on the east by Waterbeach, on the south by Milton¹ and Impington, and on the west by Histon and Cottenham ; but towards the north it gradually terminates so completely in a sharp point, that it cannot be said to have there any boundary at all. The village is situated five miles to the north of Cambridge.

When, or how, Landbeach began to be numbered among the parishes of this county, we do not possess the means of ascertaining ; no doubt, however, it occurred in very early times, and several centuries before the Norman Conquest.

The district, which at present forms the parish, was traversed by two works of Roman art, portions whereof still excite the curiosity, and exercise the ingenuity, of the learned in antiquarian lore. The works alluded to were a canal joining the river Graunt or Cam to the Old Ouse, or Old West river ; and a highway running from Cambridge to the village of Streetham or Stretham, named thus in consequence of its being built on that line of road.

The canal first crossed the southern part of the parish of

¹ Milton was anciently spelt in various ways, viz. Middeltune, Medilton, &c. ‘ Middleton so called, as lying on a hill, surrounded with low grounds, marshes, and water, Mid-Lc-Ton.’ Blomefield’s *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. iv. p. 645.

Waterbeach, entering Landbeach near a tenement called Goose house, where it intersected the highway, and where, by reason of such intersection, some provision (most likely, that of a permanent wooden bridge) must have been made for the convenience of travellers. It then continued its course over what, previous to the inclosure, was Landbeach common, until it reached Chayre fen in Cottenham parish. This artificial cut, for 'it has not the least appearance of a natural river,' is allowed to have been an extension of the celebrated Car Dyke, or Cars Dyke, a ditch sixty feet broad, which once ran, and even now runs, from Peterborough to Lincoln, but which may be traced up to Torksey on the river Trent. Who made the cut, and for what purpose, we cannot positively tell. We can only suppose, that the original work, as well as our southern portion of it, could scarcely have proceeded from any other people than the Romans. They wished, in the first place, to keep the upland waters from inundating the lowlands of the district we should now term Lincolnshire; whilst, secondly, when an extension southwards was determined upon, they sought to provide for the conveyance of corn from the productive lands of Cambridgeshire, and the neighbouring counties, in order to maintain their troops in the north, at York and elsewhere. Both these conjectures, as to the design and use of the two portions of the same canal, appear to be well grounded; nevertheless they are merely conjectures, though, in regard to the latter of them, Stukeley is very confident, and refers to it again and again in his *Medallie History of Carausius*¹. According to a tradition existing in the parish, boats used in old times to come up from the east to the rectory field opposite the present blacksmith's shop, and there unload, a depression in the field being pointed out as the actual spot, where this occurred. Not the least dependence is to be placed on such a tradition, which could only be true, if a branch cut from the Car Dyke ever ended there, and

¹ Book I. pp. 125, 163, 193, 268; Book II. pp. 130. &c. See a memoir of Stukeley in Masters, pp. 531. &c.

that for several reasons hardly seems probable: no amount of flood was able of itself to bring boats to so high a level.

The Roman road was styled by the Anglo-Saxons Akeman Street [strata], and ran for three miles at least through the tract of land comprised in the parish of Landbeach. It really commenced at Bath, and is said to have received its designation from Akemanceaster, (the city of invalids,) one of the names given by the Anglo-Saxons to that city, ceaster having been added by them to point out a Roman site. Generally, however, it is asserted to begin at Cirencester, whence it extended by Woodstock, Bicester, Woburn, Shefford, Wrestlingworth, and Orwell, to Cambridge (near the old castle¹), and Ely; and from Ely by Southery, Downham Market, and Castle Rising, to Brancaster on the north-east coast of Norfolk, the Brannodunum or Brannodunum of the Romans, 'who had a famous station and castle here².' This road is still perfectly visible, under the form of a country lane, called anciently Beche way, but now Millway, from the King's Hedges³ in Chesterton to the west end of Cock fen lane nearly opposite Landbeach church. The part lying between Cambridge, and the King's Hedges, was ploughed up on the inclosure of Chesterton in 1838. It may then be faintly traced to its junction at Goose house with the common high road leading to Ely, which goes upon it for a short distance. Just past Denney Abbey, it bore slightly to the right of the turnpike road, leaving the parish of Landbeach, and entering Waterbeach, (as can still be clearly seen near the eighth mile-stone⁴), and crossed the Old Ouse at a ford near an osier-holt half a mile below what

¹ A drawing of this fortress, as it stood in the middle of the sixteenth century, may be seen in Gough's *Antiquities of England and Wales*, Vol. i.

² Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. v. p. 1254.

³ The name was known in 1522.

⁴ The line of hedge along the east side of the southern portion of the supposed Roman road was cut down, the bank partially levelled, and the road itself thrown into an adjoining field, in December, 1853. The northern portion had been so treated some years before.

used to be Stretham ferry¹. This is the account given of it in Babington's *Ancient Cambridgeshire*², and it would seem to be the true one. In confirmation thereof we may add what Stukeley³ says, who, writing in 1759, a few years before the present Cambridge and Ely road was made, for the completion of which in some parts its materials were used, describes it as running 'in a very straight line.' The Ordnance map, on the contrary, lays down the Akeman street, as identical with the Ely road from Goose house up to the late ferry itself, (thus connecting it with Landbeach for nearly half a mile further,) and makes it enter the Isle at that spot.

To what extent the Romans colonized these parts is extremely uncertain. That some individuals among them must have occasionally taken up their abode here is a notion, which naturally results from what has been mentioned above respecting the ancient canal and road; neither is it improbable, that a portion of such settlers ended by taking up more than a transitory abode. A bronze bust was dug out of a gravel pit close to the border of the parish on the Cottenham side in 1855; nevertheless Roman antiquities of any kind do not often occur, so as to furnish their testimony upon the point.

Near the old farm-house on the Worts' estate is a plot of ground 85 feet wide and 110 feet long surrounded by a very broad and deep ditch. The mansion of the lord of the manor of Bray, whom we shall soon read about, must have been near, but could not well have stood on so confined a space. It was, most likely, used in much earlier times as a post for security,

¹ The ferry ceased to exist about 1763, in consequence of the Act of Parliament referred to on p. 34, which ordered it to be bought up by the trustees of the road from Peter Standly, Esq. lord of the manor of Waterbeach cum Denney, and a substantial bridge to be built without delay at or near it.

² pp. 10, &c. Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

³ *Medallie Hist. of Carausius*, Book II. p. 133.

or even defence, insignificant as it is. Small plots of ground similarly protected are not uncommon¹.

Though the parish in former days was more commonly denominated Beche than Landbeche, (and, indeed, is so now, as well as Waterbeach, by the multitude,) it is necessary to take the longer name, and endeavour to explain it, difficult as it may be satisfactorily to determine, what each portion of it was really intended to signify. Stukeley² imagined Bech or Beck (the latter mode of spelling marks its original pronunciation) to have been derived from an old Norse word Bec, which is not yet out of use among us, and which means *a running stream*. In this supposition he may be correct; but, when he makes the waters of the Car Dyke that running stream, he would appear to be in error, it must rather be the river Graunt. The prefix 'Land' comes in contradistinction to the prefix 'Water' in the name of the neighbouring parish of Waterbeach: both refer to the same circumstance, and that can scarcely be any other than the overflowing of the Graunt. As Waterbeach, therefore, from the nature of its situation, was affected, and seriously injured, by the stagnant waters, which once remained for many months, and in some places perpetually, on the parts in the vicinity of the river; so was Landbeach fortunate in being on higher ground, and at such a distance, that the inundation could not reach it. This view of the matter was advocated by Cole³, who observes respecting Landbeach 'for distinction Sake so called, and standeth a little more remote from the fens than the other Beech.' To derive Bech from the word beach, and make it express the bank of a river, which has often been done, is not only contrary to the usual signification of the word, but would represent Landbeach to be situated on that bank, though it is sufficiently

¹ On Braham farm, two miles to the south of Ely, is one defended by a triple ditch along each side.

² *Ibid.* Book 1. p. 210.

³ MSS. Vol. XLVIII. p. 113.

distant therefrom to allow the whole breadth of Waterbeach to intervene between them.

The earliest notice we have of Landbeach occurs in the *Liber Eliensis*¹. There we find two persons named, who resided in the parish about the middle of the tenth century, Oswi and Oschetel; perhaps also a third, Sexferth, the father of Oschetel. They were reckoned among the *proceres*, or *maiores*, *illius provincie*, that is, of Grentebrescire; and, from being of the highest respectability, are said to have been constantly present at all transactions pertaining to land. For in that early age, and likewise in later times, the common custom was, as we may equally perceive from an extract soon to be produced out of *Domesday Book*, not to have a written document, but rather to bring together a number of men worthy of credit—*fideles viros*—who might see the money paid, as well as the property transferred, and consequently be able, on the arising of any controversy, to testify what had been done.

We must now go on to *Domesday Book*², and 1086, the year of its completion. Landbeach is described under the name of Utbech, which word is conceived to signify *outward* Bech, or, possibly, Bech *out of* (the water), in either case strengthening what has been already remarked about the meaning of the prefix 'Land.' In Utbech Muccullus holds of Picot vi hides. The arable land is iii carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and vi villani with iii^{or} bordarii, and ix cottarii, have ii carucates. The meadow land is iii carucates. There is pasturage for the cattle of the village. It is worth iii^{or} pounds and vi shillings. When the property was received [from William I. by Picot] iii pounds. In the time of King Edward [the Confessor] iii pounds and x shillings. Of this land Blacuin held of the king ii hides and iii virgates. And iii men of King Edward had ii hides; and they were wont to find the sheriff iii days' work of the

¹ Lib. ii. capp. 11, 13, 24, 33.

² Vol. i. fol. 201 b.

plough, and 1 day's attendance. And Albertus, a man of the abbot of Ely, had 1 hide, which he was able neither to sell, nor to separate from the church; and another man of the abbot had one virgate, and was able to sell [it]. The soc remained to the abbot alone¹.

The *Additamenta*, or the third volume of *Domesday Book*, says under the title *Inquisitio Eliensis*²: In ut beche Mucellus [holds] of Picot, the sheriff, 1 virgate of the soc of S. Ædel. [Etheldreda] of ely: they were able to sell [it] without the soc: it is worth 111 shillings. And in the same village Ailbertus had held of Saint Ædel. of ely 1 hide: he was not able to sell, nor to separate [it] from the church; and now the aforesaid Mucellus holds [it] of Picot, the sheriff: it is worth x shillings. In the same village two cartwrights hold 111 hides and a half, which [land] Osui [Oswi] held of S. Ædel. of eli: he was not able to sell, nor to separate [it] from the church, as the whole Hundred testified in the time of King Edward, and at his death: it is worth 111 pounds.

The land³ of two of the king's cartwrights in North Stow Hundred. In Utbech 11^o cartwrights hold of the king v hides. The arable land is 11 carucates and a half. In demesne are 1111 hides and 1 virgate; and 11 carucates are there. There⁴ 111 villani with x cottarii have half a carucate. It is worth cx shillings⁵. When it was received [from William I. by the two cartwrights] 1111 pounds and v shillings. In the time of King Edward v11 pounds and x shillings. Of this land 1 man of [Earl] Wallef had 1 hide and a half. He used to find 1 day's work of the plough; and was able to sell [the land]. And Oswi, a man of the abbot of Ely, had 111 hides and a half: he was not able to

¹ The original has ũ, for uno, surely, which must be itself for uni.

² P. 504.

³ *Domesday Book*, Vol. 1. fol. 202 a.

⁴ In Utbech. Is there not an error in the distribution of the land? The several quantities make more than five hides.

⁵ The Norman pound contained twenty shillings.

sell, nor to separate [them] from the church, as men of the Hundred testify.

The preceding extracts give us the history of eleven hides of land, divided between two owners, Picot possessing six, and the cartwrights five, whilst both parties then held immediately of the king to the detriment in either case, particularly, however, in the latter, of the church at Ely. As regards those extracts a few remarks are here indispensable. We first have according to custom a description of the property, as it stood in the time of the Normans; next, as it stood in the Anglo-Saxon times immediately before, with a statement of its value at three different periods. Something will be said elsewhere about Picot, the sheriff. Blacuin we know to have been his Anglo-Saxon predecessor in office from his being styled vicecomes in what we gain out of *Domesday Book* relating to Waterbeach. A hide is declared in one of the ancient field-books of Landbeach, in a contemporary handwriting, to have consisted of 110 acres, and to have been called a ploughland (cultura): the carucate, from caruca a *plough*, went likewise under the same designation, and contained usually 60 acres, but sometimes more: the virgate or yardland was a quarter of a hide, and therefore measured about 30 acres. The villani (bondmen or serfs) were annexed either to the land, or to the person of the lord, and were thus transferable¹. The bordarii (cottagers) from bord, the Anglo-Saxon word for a *cottage*, occupied perhaps a less servile condition than the villani. The cottarii were cottagers, who paid rent in provisions or money, and rendered some customary services². The value of the two estates, when delivered over to his favourites

¹ Helen de Beche made over to her son Godefrid (Godyn) her servant Symon de Hilburne. So, also, 41 Edw. III. [1367] certain serfs of Landbech were given up on the part of the college to Sir Thomas Marleborough, clerk, (who ten years later was rector of Long Stanton St Michael's,) cum eorum sequelis tam procreatis quam procreandis cum omnibus suis terris, tenementis, &c.

² Ellis' *General Introduction to Domesday Book*, Vol. 1. pp. 74—85.

and followers by William I., was much less than it had been before his arrival in England, a natural consequence of his invasion of the kingdom, and of the confusion which ensued, though by 1086 it had in one case nearly recovered itself. The men of King Edward, and so afterwards, of the abbot of Ely, as well as of Earl Wallef, the Anglo-Saxon, were in some manner, of course, vassals of those parties. The soc properly signified the district comprehended under a privileged jurisdiction, and also the right of holding a court, to which all freemen of the district should repair: hence the socmen, or socagers (the root from which our English yeomanry sprung), meant the persons subject to that jurisdiction. Trifling offences only were taken cognizance of, such as were not specially under the sheriff and county court¹. The cartwrights (carpentarii) mentioned in the second and third extracts were evidently men of importance notwithstanding their occupation; when styled the king's cartwrights, it would simply be, we may suppose, from holding land under him.

In 1400, Henry IV. issued a commission concerning the free warren belonging to the sovereign, and by him assigned to the castle at Cambridge. This free warren extended over a large tract of country to the north of the town, embracing a variety of parishes, namely, Girton, Histon, Cottenham, Landbeach, Waterbeach, Milton, and Chesterton. King John had made the warren. From a comparison of two passages in the *Hundred Rolls*², we become acquainted with its ancient boundaries. Beginning at the castle it ran along the king's highway to Huntingdon up to a bridge called Syrebrigge or Serebrigge: from Syrebrigge it followed the course of the water to West Wiebrigge³; and from West Wiebrigge it passed on to the great road leading from

¹ Kemble's *Codex Diplomat.* Vol. I. Introduc. pp. xlv, xlvi; Hallam's *Middle Ages*, Vol. II. pp. 274, 296, edit. 1853.

² Tom. II. pp. 407, 452.

³ Westwick was once a hamlet of Cottenham, but has long been attached to Hokynton.

Rampton : from the Rampton road it was continued to Ballassise or Belassise ; and from Ballassise to the bank of the river : having gone along this bank it turned back to Sobasselode, Squappelode, or Squasselode ; and thence also along the bank of the river to the [great] bridge at Cambridge. Ballassise is now known as Balsar's hill¹, a large circular camp, probably a British fort, in the parish of Willingham, but not far from the borders of Cottenham and Rampton. The first river referred to means the Old Ouse ; the second, the Graunt. The lode must have been some lode or ditch leading by a short cut from the Old Ouse to the Graunt ; and in an ancient map of Stretham parish we meet with ' Wash load ' exactly where we should have expected to find such a lode, immediately to the north of Haveringmere, or, as it is commonly called, Harrimere.

Before proceeding further with this History of the parish of Landbeach, it seems right to say a few words respecting the several families, whose names are connected with its manors, and with the advowson of the living, in early times.

We first read of Picot in *Domesday Book*, where he is styled Picot de Grentebrige, or of Cambridge, of course, from generally residing there². He came over with William I., and, in return for the services which he rendered to him, received the barony of Bourne [Brunna], and a large extent of land in this county. Moreover, he was made perpetual sheriff of Cambridgeshire. His office, no less than his possessions, rendered him a person of great power and consequence. Picot does not appear to have conducted himself with much moderation in his high position : like most of the Normans he was exceedingly rapacious, and scrupled not to violate every principle divine and human, which interfered with his plans. Thomas, that monk of Ely, to whom we owe the early portion of the *Liber Eliensis*, devotes a whole

¹ Babington's *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, p. 49 ; Lysons' *Cambridgeshire*, p. 74.

² See Cole's *MSS.* Vol. xi. pp. 203, &c. for his descendants and representatives ; also, Baker's *MSS.* Vol. ix. pp. 7, 8.

chapter¹ to him ; and, certainly, he does not spare one, of whom he thinks so badly, and who he says was gente Normannus, animo Getulo. Indignant at the injuries inflicted by Picot upon his conventual brethren, Thomas calls him in one sentence, with an exuberance of vituperation, not very unnatural perhaps under the circumstances, leo famelicus, lupus oberrans, vulpes subdola, sus lutulenta, canis impudens. The extracts from *Domesday Book* quoted above furnish ample evidence of Picot's tendency to spoliation. One hide of land is expressly stated in the second extract to be holden of him in 1086, which had recently been held of the abbot of Ely with very stringent conditions as to sale, or alienation from the church.

Picot's son Robert incurred the anger of Hen. I., quod in regis necem, et regni prodicionem, conspirasset. He had favoured the party of his namesake Robert, duke of Normandy, Henry's unfortunate eldest brother, whose standard-bearer he was ; wherefore, on Robert's discomfiture and imprisonment in 1106, he was himself obliged to flee the kingdom, and abandon his estates. These estates were then conferred upon Payne [Paganus] de Peverel, cousin and nearest relation to Robert Picot. Payne died of a fever in London about 1122². Sir William de Peverel, Knt. Payne's only son, dying at Jerusalem, whilst on a crusade, without issue, the property fell to his four sisters. Of these ladies Adelia, or Alice, the third, married Hamon de Peche, who, 10 Hen. II. [1164], was sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire ; and who in 1168 paid a mark for the knight's fee, which he possessed in Landbeach in right of his wife. He died in 1190. When 6 Rich. I. [1195] a feudal aid of twenty shillings on every knight's fee, as scutage³, was collected to redeem the king from captivity,

¹ Lib. ii cap. 131.

² Paganus Vicecomes is said to have been sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire 2 Hen. II. [1156], but it could not have been Paganus de Peverel. Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Vol. i. p. 247, edit. 1840.

³ Scutage or escuage was a pecuniary compensation to the superior lord for personal service. It had been introduced in 1159.

Gilbert, their son and heir, paid two marks and a half for the property, which came to him through his mother. He was still alive 6 John [1204]. Gilbert's son was named Hamon after his grandfather: he was for a short time under guardianship, and died in the Holy Land 25 Hen. III. [1241], leaving a son Gilbert, who died 19 Edw. I. [1291]. The son of this last Gilbert was likewise christened Gilbert: he became baron de Peche of Brune in 1299¹.

In the church of Aldworth or Aldworthy in Berkshire are several monuments, six occupying recesses in the walls, with nine recumbent figures on the top, more or less mutilated, four of which are crosslegged, all belonging to the family of De la Beche, who formerly had a mansion on the neighbouring hill². This family must not be confounded, as it sometimes has been, and even by Cole himself, with the family of De Peche, an ancient and numerous family of great esteem and worth, who from a very early period had the usual place of their abode at Landbeach. They resided to the east of the church, where, from what may be seen at present, the original manor-house with its moats and fishponds undoubtedly stood. The first of the family, whom we read of, is Helen de Beche. She possessed the manor of Great Eversden, and exercised the privilege of holding a Court Leet, in the reign of Hen. I. Aleyn de Beche is next brought to our notice, who early in the reign of Hen. II. presented the first rector, whose name we know, to the living. Aleyn is placed here, because, when he is stated to have held the manor of Landbeach of Sir William de Peverel, the expression is presumed to imply, that he held it actually of Sir William himself, and not of his representatives. Nor does this arrangement interfere at all with the chronology, as regards his

¹ Nicolas' *Historic Peerage*, p. 374, edit. 1857.

² Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, Vol. in. pp. cvii, cviii; *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1760, p. 458; Lysons' *Berkshire*, pp. 203, 232.

son Robert, and his daughters Helen and Isabel; for it is clear the latter came into their brother's property late in life.

Sir Everard de Beche, Knt., Aleyn's brother, probably, was a highly distinguished member of the family, who with others witnessed in 1166 the grant made in favour of the Benedictine monks of Denney by Robert, the chamberlain to Conan IV. duke of Brittany, and earl of Richmond¹. Sir Everard was sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire from 16 to 23 Hen. II. [1170—1177]. He was a man of taste and judgment in ecclesiastical architecture. Consequently, Robert, prior of Barnwell for some years both before and after 1189, induced him to assist in erecting the high church of that monastery, a building which was completely demolished very many years ago, and whose foundations even are now no longer traceable. Robertus, virum honorandum, et per omnia commendandum, militem egregium Everardum de Beche, ad officinarum et ecclesie construxionem sibi consocians, et ejus consilio ac auxilio utens, ecclesiam a Pagano [Payne de Peverel] inchoatam funditus evertit, aliamque decentiorem et ponderosi operis complevit². Sir Everard had the privilege of being buried in that church near the founder of the monastery. His services were so greatly appreciated, that the following Latin distich was also cut on the base of the village cross set up on the public road in the western part of Barnwell:—

Quisquis es, Eurardi memor esto Bechensis, et ora
Liber ut ad requiem transeat absque mora.

Robert, the son of Aleyn, was alive in 1216, but King John then held his lands, and exercised his ecclesiastical rights in respect to the living of Landbeach. This Robert leaving no children, the property fell about 1240 to his sisters Helen and

¹ Dugdale's *Monast. Angl.* Vol. vi. Part 3, p. 1552; Clay's *Hist. of Waterbeach*, pp. 85, &c.

² Baker's *MSS.* Vol. ix. p. 25; Leland's *Collect.* Vol. ii. pp. 437, 438.

Isabel. Helen had married Geoffrey le Bere d'Elyngtone¹, (who at that time was dead,) and had given birth to two sons John, and Godyn, Godmus, or Godefrid, for he is called by all these names. John became guardian to John Avenel, (son of Sir Robert Avenel, Knt.) his aunt Isabel's grandson, and died without issue : on the other hand, Godyn had a son christened John, (the guardian of William Avenel, her great grandson,) and a grandson named Stephen. Helen inherited her brother's property in Landbeach. She was found, 28 Hen. III. [1244], to possess half a knight's fee² in the villages of Toft and Bech, and one knight's fee in Wynepole. At the same time another John de Beche, for it could hardly have been her son, was the owner of half a knight's fee in Morden³. In the reign of Edw. III. we also find a Sir John de Beche, Knt., who bore for his arms, azure, an eagle, argent, charged on the shoulder with a maunch, gules. Sir Robert de Beche, Knt. held about 1360 the manor of Barton, of which the college bought the reversion after his death.

Isabel, the other sister and coheiress of Robert de Beche, entered upon the possession of lands in Wimpole, Toft, and Morden, at her brother's death, amounting to two knight's fees. She was the wife of a gentleman named Avenel, whose chief seat was at Gamlingay, and had had by him a son Sir Robert. Sir John Avenel, Knt.⁴, the fourth in direct descent from Sir Robert, made over to the college in 1355, a very few years before he died,

¹ Ellington in the county of Huntingdon?

² A knight's fee was a very variable quantity of land. Depending for its size on the mere will and pleasure of the superior lord, it sometimes, as in the case of that belonging to the family of De Beche in Landbeach, consisted of five hides, or even more, sometimes, on the contrary, of only two. The knight's fees, therefore, of the same parish might not correspond with each other in extent. See Du Cange sub *Feudum Militare*.

³ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 353.

⁴ His name occurs in Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*, p. 160, under the date 27 Edw. III. [1355], as having had a thousand pounds allowed him by the king for delivering up to him Roland Daneys, whom he had lately taken prisoner in Brittainy.

his alternate right of presentation to the rectory of Landbeach. John, the son of this Sir John, was probably John Avenel of Gamlingay, sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon 1 Rich. II. [1377]. Robert Avenel, the last male heir of the race, died in the reign of Rich. II. One of his daughters and coheiresses married into the family of St. George of Hatley¹, which thus became possessed of a portion of the Avenel property.

The family of Le Chamberlayne lived first at Brent or Burnt² Pelham in Hertfordshire, and were still resident there in 1249. In that year Henry, son of Sir Walter, (the purchaser of the manor of Landbeach,) was granted one hundred acres of land out of the estate belonging to the cathedral of St. Paul by Fulke, bishop of London. With regard to this family it is necessary to state, that there were two Walters, and two Henries. The Henry just referred to had a son named Walter (who was living, and in the enjoyment of the manor, before 1272); and he again a son named Henry, whose son Sir Thomas sold the manor to the college in 1359: thus the property passed through the hands of four direct descendants from Sir Walter. Alicia, or Alice, le Chaumberlein must have been a daughter of Sir Walter. She was prioress of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund in Cambridge about the year 1278: she is likewise the lady mentioned by Mr Masters³, as having given a silver cup (ponderinge xxviii unces) to the church of St. Benedict. The name of Robert le Chaumberlein occurs in the *Hundred Rolls*⁴. He was probably a younger son of Sir Walter. He gave the prior of Barnwell thirty-four acres of arable land, and one rood of meadow, in Waterbeach; which estate the prior possessed in 1279, and was able to produce deeds in confirmation of his claim to it, duly executed by the said Robert, and his son George. Henry le Chaumberlein, son of Walter, and grandson of the former Henry, persisting in holding

¹ See a pedigree of this family in Cole's *MSS.* Vol. xi. pp. 4, &c.

² So styled from a great fire, which happened there in the reign of Hen. I.

³ Append. p. 9.

⁴ Tom. II. p. 456.

with others at Cambridge a tournament in 1305, contrary to the letters patent granted to the university by Hen. III., was seized by the sheriff, and detained for a time in prison¹. The noise and bustle of tournaments interfered with the studies of the place. The manor of Northamstede, or Nuthamstede, in the parish of Barkway, was granted to him 8 Edw. II.² [1314]. Bishop Montacute [Montagu] gave, prid. non. Jan. 1339-40, to this same Henry a licence to have mass said in his own house for a year. He was likewise permitted, exactly a twelvemonth afterwards, to have divine service performed within his residence, in some proper place, for the space of two years. Sir Richard de Walsingham, Knt. passed property to him by fine, 19 Edw. III. [1345], in Burnham Overy³. Henry le Chaumberlein died some time in 1345. His son Sir Thomas appears to have been dead by 35 Edw. III. [1361], because under that date we find Thomas Gray, and Alan de Buxhull, a knight of the Garter⁴, named as his cousins and heirs. Sir Thomas left, however, male offspring; and since we learn, that a family called Chamberlayne settled at Kingston⁵, they may have established themselves in that parish, though the name occurs in connexion with Landbeach as late as 1461.

By means of the extracts above quoted from *Domesday Book* concerning the parish of Landbeach, we are enabled to trace the origin of its two manors, which were each termed originally the manor of Landbeach, but which are now known, and have been known for several centuries, by the names of the manor of Chamberlayne, and the manor of Bray⁶.

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. i. Part 2, p. 977.

² Clutterbuck's *Hist. of Hertfordshire*, Vol. iii. pp. 369, &c.

³ Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. iii. p. 733.

⁴ Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, pp. 138, &c.

⁵ Lysons' *Cambridgeshire*, p. 223; *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, Append. pp. 19, &c.

⁶ Another manor of Bray existed in Ickleton parish. About 1066, a great family of this name migrated from Normandy, where were three places called Brai. As a proof of the wide diffusion of the family, more than twenty dif-

And first, of the manor of Landbeach, or of Chamberlayne, or, according to the parish documents, of the college manor. Muccullus or Mucellus (the same person is meant in both places) held in 1086 six hides of land, that is, near upon seven hundred acres, of Picot, the sheriff. From these must have been constituted the manor in question, which may not have existed at all before Picot's time, and which he held par un Fé de Chivaler of William I. The family of the De Peverels were next the lords of the same manor under the king; and after them the De Peches, as their representatives through the female line.

The De Beches, into whose possession the manor very soon came, most likely, by purchase, and early in the twelfth century, did not at first hold it directly of the king, but of the lord, and consequently bore the same relationship to him, which Muccullus did to Picot. For Aleyn de Beeche is expressly recorded to have presented to the rectory of Landbeach in the reign of Hen. II., because he was the holder of the manor under Sir William de Peverel, Knt.; whilst Robert his son, 22 Hen. III. [1238], held it of Hamon de Peche. Again, in 1279, Walter le Chaumberlein held his knight's fee in Landbeach, that is, his manor, of Gilbert de Peche. On the other hand, Stephen le Bere, great grandson and representative of Helen de Beeche, was declared in 1346 to hold the manor under the king. Moreover, when in 1369 the duke of Lancaster¹ was allowed to give up to the college the estate he was temporarily in possession of for their benefit, he was asserted to hold it of the heirs of Helen, and even the terms,

ferent coats of arms are assigned to it by the heralds. Two places in England are styled Bray, a parish in Berkshire, and an estate in the parish of St Just-in-Penwith, near Penzance. Lower's *Patronym. Britan.* p. 39.

¹ John of Gaunt obtained by marriage the estates, as well as the titles, of his father-in-law Henry, great grandson of Hen. III., created duke of Lancaster in 1351. Henry, though no great benefactor to the college, is commonly regarded as its founder, from having materially assisted in procuring the royal licence for that purpose, which is dated 7 Novem. 26 Edw. III. [1352]. About the same time he became a member of the gild of Corpus Christi.

on which he held it of them, are added—*per servicium unius floris rosarum* [at the feast of S. John the Baptist] *pro omnibus serviciis*. Thus, therefore, the grant of the manor immediately from the king (Hen. III.) must have been made to her.

Helen, who had succeeded to the manor of Landbeach, on the death of her brother Robert, about 1240, shortly afterwards conveyed it to her elder son, John le Bere, by whom it was re-conveyed to his mother for the term of her natural life. She then sold it for a hundred marks of silver, her son joining in the transaction, to John de Ferles¹, 31 Hen. III. [1247], but reserved to herself a rent-charge of two shillings a year for all services, payable at the feast of S. John the Baptist. Helen's seal to her deed of sale (which has no date) is a fleur-de-lis, with her name in an oval shape round it. John de Ferles, about 1250, likewise made over to Sir Walter le Chaumberlein, Knt., of Brent Pelham, the same manor, together with all that capital messuage standing thereon, one carucate of land in the town of Landbech, &c., and the alternate patronage of the church; or, as it is said in another document, he exchanged this property with him for other property. A rent-charge of two shillings a year was again reserved in favour of Helen, who soon, however, (describing herself to have been *quondam uxor Galfrid le Bere*,) released Sir Walter from the payment of it.

Sir Walter le Chaumberlein, and his direct descendants, retained in their family this manor², (of which they never had a grant from the crown,) for rather more than a century, after which it came by purchase into the possession of the college, and that body has ever since been the owner of it. Henry le

¹ Cole's *MSS.* Vol. xxxvi. p. 48*b*. This John de Ferles granted to Godyn, Helen's younger son, certain lands, &c. he rendering annually a pair of gilt spurs worth sixpence. A Johannes de Ferles was sheriff of Berkshire 10 Rich. I. [1199].

² The customs of the manor under the Chamberlaynes are given in Cole's *MSS.* Vol. xxxvii. pp. 34, 35.

Chaumberlein, 27 Edw. I. [1299], laid claim to the privilege of holding a View of frank-pledge, which he affirmed belonged to his ancestors and himself on the payment to the king every year of half a mark¹. He delivered over the manor, 16 Edw. III. [1342], three years before his own death, to Sir Thomas, his son, and Elizabeth, his daughter-in-law, together with all his goods and chattels, for an annuity of one hundred pounds of silver². Sir Thomas, 20 Edw. III., gave aid towards making the king's eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, a knight, for one fee in Landbeach held of Stephen le Bere, which the same Stephen declared to be free from all royal services.

Sir Thomas le Chaumberlein, Knt., 33 Edw. III. [1359], granted to Thomas de Eltisle, parson of the church of St Michael de Long Stanton, master of the college, his manor of Landbeach, and likewise his manor of Depdale, in the county of Norfolk, for one hundred pounds a year during his life³; but this annuity he soon after abandoned. Between 35 and 40 Edw. III. we have a variety of releases of the manor from the several parties interested therein. At length, 41 Edw. III., Sir John de la Lee, Knt.⁴, and others, to whom the manor had been granted, 35 Edw. III. by Thomas Gray, and Alan de Buxhull, gave an acquittance to Thomas de Eltisle, &c., for cynquente mares of silver, and for two hundred more, in full payment de sept cens for the manor. The business relating to this manor,

¹ *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 102.

² This sum seems disproportionately large: Henry was at the time, perhaps, in a very unsatisfactory state of health, and not likely to live long. See p. 16.

³ Sir Thomas did not survive the making of this grant more than two years. See p. 16.

⁴ Sir John, in right of his wife, was lord of the manor of Brent Pelham. Clutterbuck's *Hist. of Hertfordshire*, Vol. III. p. 444. An account of a dispute between him, and Thomas Gray of the same place, respecting the inheritance of Sir Thomas le Chamberlayne may be seen in Cole's *MSS.* Vol. v. pp. 12, &c. and Vol. xxxvi. p. 176b.

and to its legal transference into the hands of the college, was not yet completed. For in 1368 Thomas de Kenyngton, rector of S. Dunstan's near the Tower of London, delivered up to John, king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster, and others, his manor of Landbeach, (which must have been made over to himself by Thomas de Eltisle), with all its appurtenances. Also, by Inquisition duly taken 43 Edw. III. [1369] the duke of Lancaster was empowered to assign it over, as well as the advowson of the church, to the college. Its clear annual value was xxj^{li}. xv^d. ob.;¹ and there were in demesne 346½ acres of arable land, each worth iij^d. a year. A number of releases of the property were made to the said duke of Lancaster, &c., reaching from 42 Edw. III. to 9 Rich. II. [1368—1385]. A licence of mortmain for holding it was obtained at the expence of fifty marks, of which the last portion was not paid until 1391. The manor being now completely in the hands of the college, we find it leased by the master, John Kynne, 6 Aug. 11 Rich. II., to Thomas Caldecote for one hundred shillings² of lawful money. The grant from the king to the college, the last act in this complicated business, took place 13 Rich. II.

From 15 Rich. II. an estate called Berys, a portion of the demesne land of the above manor, had been in the hands of Thomas Bradefeld³, and Isabella his wife, by gift and feoffment of Sir William Castleacre, Knt., of Great Eversden. This estate consisted of 31 (or 41) acres of arable land, 8 acres of pasture, with 3 messuages. Having been assigned by Thomas Bradefeld, 11 Hen. IV. [1410], to Richard de Billyngford, master, Thomas Bodneye, rector of Landbech, and John Tytleshale, clerk, fellow,

¹ Masters, Append. p. 44.

² Masters, in his *Collectanea de Landbeach*, writes pounds; but, since the gross yearly value of the whole was only xxiiij^{li}. iij^d. ob., he ought certainly to have written shillings. Thomas Caldecote could simply have farmed the demesne land, if indeed he farmed the whole even of that.

³ Thomas Bradfeld of Esthatlee is placed among the gentlemen of Cambridgeshire in 1433.

it was, the following year, formally delivered up to the college by the last two. Edmund Bendysh of Barenton [Barrington], 9 Hen. VI. [1430], gave the master a release of this property. In 1434 a licence of mortmain was also obtained by Bodneye and Tyleshale for holding it.

It is right now to say something respecting the extent of the possessions purchased by the college. A general Inquisition for Cambridgeshire was taken 22 Hen. III. [1238], when it was found, that Robert de Beche held one knight's fee of Hamon de Peche: he paid within a year and a half for castle-guard half a mark, with *iiij*^s. as aid to the sheriff; and held *v* hides of land liable to taxation. At another general Inquisition held at Cambridge 7 Edw. I [1279], Walter le Chaumberlein was found to hold in Landbech one knight's fee together with a meadow, and the [alternate] patronage of the church. Walter held this of Gilbert de Peche, and he of the king: he gave half a mark to the sheriff as warpenes¹, and was liable to taxation². The master was found, 6 Hen. VI. [1427], to hold one knight's fee: moreover, 21 Edw. IV. [1481], he paid pontage³ for five hides of land. The property, therefore, which the college bought, and which constituted the manor, consisted of one knight's fee, or five hides of land, that is, of 550 acres. It was termed a knight's fee, when considered in its relation to the superior lord; as regarded all other parties, the amount of land the fee contained was alone noticed. When in 1666, however, a statement was made respecting the property in the parish, the college estate was thus described:—a homestall, two tenements, 145½ acres of land, sheep-walk for 600 [720] sheep, and £20 from quit-rents. A large

¹ Wart, Warth, or Ward, pennies meant money paid in lieu of keeping castle-guard at Cambridge.

² *Rot. Hundred*, Tom. II. p. 453. The liability to taxation had reference, as before, to the five hides of land, or the knight's fee.

³ Money for the repairing, or the rebuilding, of the great bridge at Cambridge. The parties benefited by the bridge were bound to pay for the accommodation.

portion of their purchase was then at all events in the hands of the copyholders. On the inclosure of Landbeach the college allotment amounted to 289 a. 1 r. 24 p.; while the land held under the manor was 486 a. 2 r. 30 p.

The ancient court rolls are still in the treasury of the college, but they only begin with 2 Edw. III. [1328], or not more than thirty-one years before the manor was sold to them by Sir Thomas le Chamberlayne. From that date to the present they appear to be nearly complete.

Though the college had at first let out their demesne land, they soon began to stock it for their own benefit. As early as 1399 such was the case, when four oxen cost the somewhat high price of *iiij^{li}. iiij^s*. For the estate at Landbeach is said under that year to have supplied them with corn, and other provisions. A bailiff similarly managed it on their behalf until towards the time of Matthew Parker.

Two daughters of John lord Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury, Elizabeth, dowager duchess of Norfolk, and Eleanor, relict of Sir Thomas Boteler, Knt., heir of Ralph lord Sudelye, (of whom the latter died in 1466, though the former was alive in 1489,) were great benefactors to the college. Part of some money, which those ladies bestowed upon it, was applied to the purchasing of a stock of sheep for their Landbeach property. The profits arising from the sheep were appointed to be annually divided between the master and fellows on S. Brice's day (Nov. 13th), the day on which the sisters had a solemn commemoration. In a letter written by the master, Thomas Cosyn, to the ryght worshypfull and specially be trustyd Master John Sentwary, President¹, occur the following words:—Master Sentwary qwhen it shall forteyn yhow to wryyt to me the neest tyme, I pray yhow send to me qwheyther yhe have maad yheet ony barghen for Sheepe to be at Beche to the wheel of the Colleg, and for the increes of such mony as yhe have knowlage; and iff yhe have

¹ Masters, Append. p. 31.

not as yhett for causys resonabyll sped the seyð thyngg, I trust, in tyme to com, yff it be thowt profitabyll, yhe wyll. Whilst William Sowode was master, there happened such a general rot amongst the sheep at Landbeach, that hardly any remained; but this loss was soon repaired by his successor.

We come at length to the period, when the college changed their plans, and again commenced letting out their Landbeach estate. Mr John Baker, uterine brother of Matthew Parker, held a lease of the lordship, or demesne land, at the annual rent of viij^{li}. ix^s. iiij^d. He yielded up this lease to the college before it was half run out, in order to provide for the payment of twenty scholarships at xij^s. iiij^d. each, and for giving a like sum to the master. The lease so yielded up is asserted to have been worth four hundred marks, and the yearly value of the property to have been raised to xxij^{li}. xvij^s. iiij^d. Mr Cory, when rector of the parish, had a lease of the same lordship. It would seem to have been no unusual thing for the rector to hold a similar lease; indeed, Mr Masters¹ strongly advocated its being regularly assigned him, as a means of making ‘a considerable addition to his income.’

The other manor of Landbeach, or the manor of Bray, which had its origin in the land once held by the two cartwrights of the king, has been in many hands. Hugh [Hugo] de Bray² was the owner of it, 14 Hen. III. [1229]. Eight years later he is also described as holding one knight’s fee in Landbeach. Another Hugh, most probably his son, held, 2 Edw. I. [1274], a knight’s fee of [Aubrey de Vere] earl of Oxford, and he of the bishop of Ely³, and he of the king; and paid pontage. At the general Inquisition taken 7 Edw. I. Agnes, daughter of Hugh

¹ P. 207.

² *Radulphus* de Bray was sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, 1 Hen. III. [1216]; and within the next six years held the same office in Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire. The chief seat of the family was at Eaton Bray in Bedfordshire.

³ The church must have recovered those rights over the land, of which in 1036 it had been deprived.

de Bray, was said to hold one knight's fee and a half, with a meadow, under the same tenure as her father; she exercised in addition the right of holding a View of frank-pledge, but the witnesses present could not tell on what authority. In 1299 William de Baldok claimed the power to hold a free court, and a View of frank-pledge, with the assize [mensuras] of bread and ale, in Landbeach, in right of his wife Agnes, whose ancestors, as he affirmed, had enjoyed these privileges uninterruptedly from before the memory of man¹. Earl Aubrey [Albericus] held, 31 Edw. I. [1303], in Beche a knight's fee, which Gilbert de Bray then held under him, of the fee of the bishop of Ely. On the death of Agnes, and her husband, the property must have gone to another branch of the De Bray family. Hugh de Bray paid aid, 20 Edw. III. [1346], for making the king's eldest son a knight, on account of one fee in Landbeach, which formerly William de Baldok had. Either he, or a son with the usual Christian name of the family, may have been in possession of the estate at least twenty years later, since a Hugh de Bray was living in Landbeach 40 Edw. III. At a general Inquisition taken 6 Hen. VI. [1427], William Keterich was found to be owner of one knight's fee held lately by Hugh de Bray. His son William held the manor of Bray of

¹ *Rot. Hundred.* Tom. II. p. 453; *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 105. Ralph de Baldok was bishop of London and lord chancellor in 1307; and Robert de Baldok, archdeacon of Middlesex, held also the latter office in 1323. William de Baldok and his wife were buried, and about the year 1300, at Tempsford in Bedfordshire, of which parish Hugh de Bray, her father, had acquired the manor by marriage with the only daughter and heiress of Roger de la Leye. In the north aisle of the church lies a very ancient incised slab agreeing in character with the time of their deaths, on which are the full-length figures of a man and his wife; as around its verge was an inscription in Lombardic capitals, though the only part remaining now is—[ICI : GISEN]T : ... A... DE : BALDOK : ET : AGNEYS : SA : FAME : QE : P' : LES : ALMES : PRIERA : XL : JOVRS : DE : P. DOVN : A[VERA]. At each corner of the area of the slab is a cross resembling those with which altar-stones were marked. Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England*, Vol. I. pp. 164, 177, edit. 1857; Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist*, Vol. I. p. 155 : see also Fisher's *Collect. Hist. Geneal. and Topog. for Bedfordshire*, where the slab is engraved.

John, earl of Oxford, by the half part of one knight's fee, 12 Edw. IV. [1472]. Richard Keterich, grandson of the first William, 19 Edw. IV., held the same manor of John, bishop of Ely¹, in the right of his church, by the service of one knight's fee. In 1497, William Rakelyffe was lord of the manor of Bray. The family of Kirby soon afterwards became lords of this manor. John Kirby held it under the earl of Oxford, and somewhere probably about 1500. John Kirby has been deliberately placed thus early, though he is related to have held under Earl *Edward*, who came to the title only in 1562. Apparently, there is some mistake, as of Edward for John. Robert Kirkeby, armiger, son of Thomas, and step-son of William Rakelyffe, was an inhabitant of the parish in 1506, in which year he witnessed a document concerning charity land². He died in 1521, and was then clearly the possessor of the manor, as is proved by one of the directions of his will. The manor was held 9 Eliz. [1567] by a variety of persons, viz. Margery, wife of Edward Steward, Margaret, wife of Ralphe Hall, and Michael her son, and Elizabeth, the wife of George Hasell, coheireses of Richard Kirkby, the late lord, who was buried 16th February, 1566-7³. The manor was at that time held of Edward, earl of Oxford, by the service of one knight's fee. Peter Palmer, armiger, owned the manor 36 Eliz. [1594], when we find Matthias, son and heir of John Martyn⁴, gentleman, of Barton, declared to be the holder of one-ninth part of it under him, paying a penny in lieu of all services. Subsequently it came into the hands of Sir John Barker, Bart. of Grimston Hall, Trimley, near Ipswich, whose name occurs in conjunction with it in 1659 and

¹ John Morton, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, a cardinal, and lord chancellor.

² See p. 41.

³ For an account of two lawsuits in which this family and its property were concerned, see Bendloe's *Reports*, pp. 126, &c., and *Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, Vol. III. p. 55.

⁴ Both father and son were buried in Barton church, the former in 1593, the latter in 1613.

1665. The manor was next purchased by William Worts, or Woorts, Esq. of S. Catharine's college, M.A. 1702¹. Mr Worts died in 1709, leaving his estate at Landbeach, (now worth £1200 a year,) on the death of his two aunts, Day and Reeves, to five trustees, for certain purposes connected with the town and university of Cambridge, particularly with the Public Library, to the use of which the surplus was to be applied². The manor fell to the university about 1728, and, of course, still continues in their possession.

As regards the size of the manor of Bray, from the first the owner of it is said to hold sometimes one knight's fee, sometimes one knight's fee and a half. Agnes, filia de Hugo de Bray, held, 7 Edw. I [1279], one knight's fee and a half; and yet her father, five years before, had only one knight's fee. Besides, Hugh de Bray is reported to hold the same quantity of land, that Agnes held, 22 Edw. III. [1348]. Again, John Kirby held the manor of the earl of Oxford by the service of one knight's fee and a half, as was recorded in the book of knight's fees belonging to that nobleman. In 1567 the manor consisted of 10 messuages, 12 tofts, 50 acres of arable land, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of heath, and free foldage in Landbeach, Milton, and Cottenham; 100 shillings rent in Landbeach, Waterbeach, Milton, Impington, Girton, Cottenham, and Hokynton. From a parish book we learn, that it comprised in 1666 a homestall and dove-house, with 205 acres of land, and sheep-gates for 600 [720] sheep. Since, however, nothing is there said respecting quit-rents, the land held under the manor could not be much, and probably never had been. When the parish was inclosed, the allotment made to Worts' Trustees contained

¹ His father, also named William, had been fellow of Caius college, and one of the esquire bedells. Mr Cory had a lawsuit with Mr Worts in 1704 relating to a right of foldage, 'worth in the judgement of farmers £5 per annum.' Masters, p. 180.

² Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, Vol. iv. p. 86.

687 a. 2 r. 34 p.; the copyhold land held of them, as lords of the manor of Bray, being only 26 a. 1 r. 21 p.

In October 1549, during the incumbency of Matthew Parker, a terrier of the whole parish was drawn up collatione librorum omnium, veterum, et recentiorum, et cum diligenti perambulatione tenentium, maxime fide dignorum, ibidem commorantium. This terrier¹ not only assigns 406 acres of arable land to the college, but represents Armiger (the Squire), by which title Kirkby is meant, to possess 429 acres. Now as the former number did not express the whole of the college possessions in Landbeach, so neither did the latter the whole of those in the hands of the Kirkby family. It would serve no object, however, to dwell upon the point, and to attempt to explain it. Whether the manor of Bray consisted of one knight's fee, or of one knight's fee and a half, is of small moment; so likewise is it, whether the knight's fee in the latter case was of equal extent with the knight's fee in the former. Sufficient is it in this place to affirm, that the two properties were, and always had been, very similar. Hence Henry le Chaumberlein, and Anger de Bray, son of Hugh, were found at a general Inquisition, 9 Edw. II. [1315], to be the lords of the village; as also, (and it is more to our present purpose,) in 1530 the college and Richard Kyrkeby declared themselves to be y^e lordes of y^{is} towne.

One half of the parish was given over to the grazing of cattle, which condition of things went on down to the time of the inclosure. In the middle of the seventeenth century a case of encroachment arose with respect to the sheep-walks, and a statement of the matter was drawn up preparatory to its being submitted to Robert Bernard, Esq. serjeant-at-law², for his

¹ One kind of fen measurement used in it is styled a butt; and three butts made an acre.

² He was created serjeant-at-law by a vote of Parliament 30th October, 1648, and 22nd June, 1649, an Act passed for him to be judge of the Isle of Ely. Whitelock's *Memorials of the English Affairs*, pp. 346, 410.

opinion. An extract from this document will furnish some interesting information on the subject.

In Landbeach there are 4 several [separate] open feilds of arable land, w^h in their several seasons, according to y^e custome of the Town, are commonable for Sheep and other Cattle.

In the s^d Town there are several Lordships or Mannors, and a great quantity of Waste ground; but who is the cheif Lord of the Town, is not certainly known. The Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, are Lords of one Mannor, and S^r John Barker, Barronet, is Lord of another Mannor.

In this waste ground there hath been time out of mind 4 several Sheep-walks distinguished, and certainly known, one from another. The Colledge hath one, S^r John Barker 2, and the Colledge Copsyhold Tenants in that Town hath a fourth.

The bounds of these Sheep-walks are so certainly known, that the Sheep, that are in one of the walks, never have used to come into either of the other; but when or how this waste ground was thus divided into several Sheep-walks, there is no mention, neither is it certainly known to w^h Mannor any part of this wast ground, where the Sheep-walks are, do belong.

The Sheep belonging to these several walks have usually, in some times of the year, been driven out of their respective walks into some of the common arable feilds, but the Sheep, that belong to one walk, have not used to be driven over another walke either into y^e common feild, or otherwise.

Within a few months last past, and never before, the Sheppards belonging to S^r John Barker's Sheep-walks have several times driven their Sheep out of their own walk over and thorough the Sheep-walk belonging to the Colledge tenants into one of the 4 arable feilds, and intend to do so still; w^h in wett weather will do much hurt to the ground, and be great damage to the Sheep Masters or owners, the Colledge tenants; if they may drive them through, they may as well feed them there, as is conceived.

The Question is, what remedy the Colledge tenants shall have, and against whom.

The four open fields, to which the preceding case refers, were termed Banworth field¹, Mill field, Scachbowe field, and Dunstall field; and they contained 121, 303, 232, and 259 acres respectively, according to the terrier of 1549, for other documents represent them a little differently. There was also a fifth field in Landbeach, but, from its name, Meadow field, it was chiefly pasture; and this contained 186 acres.

The sheep-gates, as given in a list of them written early in the eighteenth century, amounted to 3984, or rather to more, for it is added:—Note, that every Hundred Sheep Gate is sixscore, tho it is not reckoned so in this Account. Of these the College Walk claimed 1014; the Town Walk, which belonged to the College copyholders, 1020; the Home Walk 960; and Barhill Walk 990. Of course, the flocks were rarely, if ever, kept up at their full number.

Coming down to later times the following is the description of his parish, which Mr Masters may have left behind him, and which Mr Burroughes intended to print:—Landbeach is of a good natural soil: yet, although cultivated by judicious farmers, its produce is unequal to that of some of the neighbouring parishes. The quantity of the arable land is less than 1000 acres, whilst that of the inclosed pastures does not greatly exceed 100. There is a fine common nearly equal in quantity to the arable fields, which inclosed, and well cultivated, would be superior to them in quality, and not less profitable, than in its present state, for feeding horses, cows, sheep, &c. The cows may amount to upwards of 300, and the sheep to 2600, dropping about 900 lambs each year. These lambs are now obliged to be driven to a great distance for shelter and subsistence in the winter, at a very considerable trouble and expence; and the cows to be succoured by hay and fodder brought from the villages around. An inclosure of a considerable part at the least of these commons would be highly beneficial, and will,

¹ In Banworth field was a rising ground called Sickman's hill: Mr Masters supposed the true name to be Socman's hill. See p. 9.

I should hope, be soon adopted by those, who are wise enough to discover their own interest therein.

The inclosure soon came, and the rights of common, as well as the sheep-gates, were abolished. The requisite Act of Parliament was passed 47 Geor. III. cap. 55, [1807], Mr. Burroughes being rector. The award of the commissioners is dated 15th December, 1813. From it we perceive, that in the parish of Landbeach are 2207 a. 1 r. 27 p.; that of this quantity 1607 a. 3 r. 21 p. were freehold, 535 a. 0 r. 15 p. copyhold, and 64 a. 1 r. 31 p. taken up with the turnpike-road, the public and private roads, the drains, and town streets. Besides, of the copyhold land 486 a. 2 r. 30 p. then belonged to the manor of Chamberlayne, 26 a. 1 r. 21 p. to the manor of Bray, 20 a. 2 r. 17 p. to the manor of Waterbeach cum Denney, and 1 a. 1 r. 27 p. to the manor of Milton. The Waterbeach cum Denney land was allotted in lieu of what had once been a part of the manor of Denney, which in early times, and down to 1351, was quite distinct from that of Waterbeach. It has just been enfranchised under the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, the same Act being also in course of operation throughout the whole parish.

In 1340, when Edw. III. obtained from parliament important aid for two years towards carrying on the war, which would naturally follow his assuming the title of king of France, Landbeach was at first required to contribute xj^{li}. x^s.; the sum really levied, however, upon the inhabitants was only vj^{li}. xv^s., several items having been allowed in abatement¹. Under the date of February, 5 Edw. VI. [1551], the tax of the hole towne was iiij^{li}. iiij^d., whereof the Colledge tenantes xxx^s.; Kirbyes Lordshipp xxx^s.; Freeholders [who had amongst them 145 acres] xx^s. iiij^d. This could merely represent the money actually raised, not the amount of the assessment. We find the property in the parish assessed to the relief of the poor at £801. 10s. in 1760, some

¹ *Antiquarian Communications*, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol. i. p. 12.

years before the inclosure. Now the rateable value is set at £3126. 5s. whilst the gross annual rental is £3427. 9s. 3d.

The number of the inhabitants of Landbeach must always have been very small: at present, after the inclosure, and consequent cultivation, of the common, fen, and waste, land, when more labourers are necessarily employed, it is far from large even for the size of the parish. We learn from a MS. in the library of Caius college¹, that the sum annually paid to the bishop of Ely in 1517 for Ely, or Smoke, farthings, (which went to the support of the altar of S. Peter in the cathedral,) was 6½*d.* Since this sum consisted of as many farthings, as there were houses, allotting, of course, one chimney to each, they amounted to twenty-six; and then, if we reckon five to every one of the dwellings, which mode of computation cannot be far wrong, the parish contained just 130 persons. John Mickleburgh, at the bishop of Ely's visitation, 16th July, 1728, reported fifty-one to be the number of families in his parish, out of which there was no more than one of dissenters. In 1781 Mr. Masters stated them to be only 49. At the taking of the census in 1851 the inhabitants reached 526, but in 1861 emigration had reduced them to 441.

Three residents in Landbeach were returned among the gentry of Cambridgeshire, 12 Hen. VI. [1433], by the commissioners appointed to draw up a list of them, namely, Johannes Keterich, Henricus Attelane, and Johannes Knith². The first must have been a relative of the lord of the manor of Bray. Thomas Lane, D.D., master of St. Peter's college from 1431 to 1473, may have been one of Henry Attelane's family. The third name had been long connected with the parish. At the general Inquisition of 7 Edw. I. [1279], Gillebertus le Knyt, (Anglo-Saxon enyht, knight, that is, *servant*,) who on the part of Landbeach was present to give evidence, was found to hold half a knight's fee of

¹ No. 170, p. 79. See some remarks on Smoke Farthings in Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist*, Vol. III. pp. 145, 146.

² Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Vol. I. pp. 59, 245.

Walter le Chaumberlein with a meadow, paying vij^d. as sheriff's aid, and xl^d. for castle-guard within a year and a half; and to owe scutage to his superior lord. John Knyth, he, probably, whom we have just read about, held 64 acres of the demesne land of the manor of Chamberlayne, 5 Hen. IV. [1404]. About 1450 the master carpenter of the village was named Nic. Toftys. He entered into an agreement with the cherche revys of S. Benedict in Cambridge for a new roof to their church with ornaments of angels¹, &c. At a Court Leet of the manor of Waterbeach cum Denney, 15 Edw. IV. [1475], D^r Landbeche, was presented by reason of his cattle trespassing in the wheat; but where he dwelt is not specified². With respect to the family of Gonel, Gonnelle, or Gonhill, the name occurs in the parish register in October 1538, as early as it was possible for it so to do. A member of this family formerly rendered himself very conspicuous, and is well known now, by his intimate friendship and correspondence with Erasmus, whose companion in study he was, when at Cambridge. He is said to have been vir omnis humanioris literaturæ peritissimus, and at one time a public professor in the university. This William Gonel, whom Erasmus declares to be non amicum, sed prorsus animæ dimidium meæ, filled the office of tutor in Sir Thomas More's family, and afterwards belonged to the household of Cardinal Wolsey, it may be, as one of his domestic chaplains. He was collated by Bishop West, 6th September 1517, to the rectory of Conington, where he lived until his death, 28th August 1560. He is reported to Matthew Parker in 1548 to have made one of a dignified university party, who were at 'a drinking, which was with joles of fresh salmon³,' &c. Matthew Gonell, the last of the male line, but hardly a descendant from the William of Erasmus, died at

¹ Masters, Append. p. 7.

² Was he president of Denney Abbey?

³ *Correspondence of Parker*, p. 38, Park. Soc.; *Knight's Life of Erasmus*, pp. 47, 177, 178; *Cooper's Athen. Cantab.* Vol. I. pp. 94, 537; *Erasmi Opera*, Tom. III. pp. 109, 148, 149, 237, 571, 575, edit. 1703.

Landbeach a bachelor in 1793. The name of Taylor, or Tayler, like that of Gonel, has been common in the parish for a very long period, and still exists there. William Taylor was one of the churchwardens for 1540, and the two succeeding years. The first of the family, who, having bought property at Landbeach, settled on it, was, most likely, a son of Sir William Taylor, Knt., lord mayor of London in 1469. He could hardly have been the lord mayor himself. Sir William was son of John Taylor of Eccleston in Staffordshire, a member of the Grocers' company, and sheriff of London in 1454. He gave tenements to discharge Cordwainers' street ward of fifteenths. He bore, or, a fess dancettée, ermine, between three eagles displayed, sable¹. We meet with William Agnes in 1588, as a contributor of £25 by way of loan to Queen Elizabeth, in order to enable her to put the kingdom in a condition to resist invasion².

The village stands on what must originally have been the only road from Cambridge to Ely through Milton. Afterwards, so far as concerned the means of communication between that parish, and Stretham ferry, a second road gradually came into use, which ran close by the manor house of Milton, and avoided the village of Landbeach altogether, joining the old road at a building called Goose house; though, at first, merely with the consent of the owners of the land, over which it passed. We find it alluded to, and described, in the terrier of 1549, where one portion of Meadow feild is said to abut super quondam semitam *ex permissione* ducentem a Medilton Crosse (near [Water] Beche medowe) versus Dennyne. This permission gradually grew, it seems, into a right. By the middle of the eighteenth century the state of the whole line of road had become so unsatisfactory, that the attention of persons desirous of using it was necessarily turned thereto, and the question even of forming a new one began

¹ Stow's *Surrey*, Book v. p. 123, edit. 1720. Thomas Parsons of Ely, about 1420, left land, now worth £1500 a year, for the payment of the tenths and fifteenths of that city.

² Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, Vol. II. p. 452.

to be agitated ; at the same time, however, it should be remarked, that, except in summer, the traffic between Cambridge and Ely had been, and still was, carried on chiefly by water. The Rev. James Bentham, author of *The History of Ely Cathedral*, entered very warmly into this matter, and strove much to promote it, with the approval and encouragement of his diocesan, Bishop Mawson. He printed some *Queries* in 1757, in one of which he asked—Whether there is not an ancient road¹, the site of which in some places, and the materials in others, would be of great service for making a new one. The subject was properly taken up, and application soon made to parliament for the requisite powers to do what was necessary. Nevertheless, the Act passed in 1763 did not authorize the formation of an entirely new road ; rather, the road was appointed to run generally on its old site. Thus the Act was granted for ‘Repairing, Widening, Turning, and Keeping in repair, the road from Cambridge to Ely, and from thence to Soham.’ It also described the then existing road, as being ‘in some parts narrow and incommodious, and in others annoyed by water for want of bridges ;’ and added, ‘that it would be more commodious for passengers, if some parts of the said road were turned.’ Besides, the Act took notice of the double line of road from Milton to Goose house, styling that, which was to be made good, and to constitute, as it does, a portion of the improved road from Cambridge to Ely, ‘the Right Hand Branch.’

In consequence of the passing of this Act, feelings of great displeasure and annoyance arose in the minds of the inhabitants of Landbeach, and gave occasion to much controversy. Mr Masters took the lead in the proceedings, which ensued, and which were not so successful, as it was wished they should be. From the foregoing account it will be seen, that the opponents of the road could not reasonably have expected success, because the statement put forth by them, in some of its allegations, had

¹ P. 17. He alluded to the Akeman Street.

no foundation in fact. What Mr Masters, and his parishioners, complained of, was—that, instead of the road continuing, as it ought, to run through the village upon the old road, it took quite a different direction, thus introducing into the parish four miles of road in the place of two—that it was carried over a part of the commons, and meadows, where there was no road for carriages before, or only a sort of vague road to Denney and Causeway-end farms¹—that some of the land, from Milton hedges towards the Windmill², was properly several ground, and private property, from Ladyday to Lammas, when it became common—that the herbage of nearly twenty acres, worth, at least, one pound per acre, was taken up [for the new road]—and, particularly, that they, being utterly unable to receive any private benefit or advantage, as a parish, from the new road, were yet required, especially by a supplemental Act procured two years later, to do statute work thereon for a certain number of days, at first, one, but subsequently three.

The above remarks relate to a road, which was rendered good and serviceable, though strongly against the will of the leading inhabitants of Landbeach; on the contrary, the observations about to be added are connected with a road, which, chiefly through the neglect of the inhabitants, was omitted to be made, greatly as it would have benefited them. For it is much to be regretted, that, on the inclosure of the parish, a proper carriage-road was not formed, in accordance with the directions of the inclosure commissioners, from the east end of Cock fen³ lane, and along the Roman road called the Akeman Street, unto the point, where the latter runs into, and crosses, the high road between Impington and Milton. Such a road would have been a considerable convenience at that time; it would, however, be far more so now,

¹ Both of these were in Waterbeach.

² This was also in Waterbeach. A post windmill still occupies the ancient spot.

³ Cock fen, containing only five acres and a half, was a part of Mill field.

when there is a railway station at Histon. Seven years ago Worts' trustees convened a public meeting at Cambridge, for the purpose of ascertaining, whether or not it was possible to accomplish the matter by voluntary contributions from the parties interested therein, that is, from the inhabitants of Milton, and Impington, but particularly of Landbeach, they themselves offering towards the work the handsome sum of £300. To this appeal the rector of the last named parish, the Rev. John Tinkler, alone responded. Consequently, only a portion of the road has been rendered fit for common traffic, in fact, only that portion, which concerns the parish of Landbeach. The sum expended was nearly £500, of which £60 came from Mr Tinkler, and the remainder from the trustees. The road, so far as it has been already carried, is an undoubted advantage to the tenants of the Worts', and rectory, estates, but is entirely useless to the general public, as a means of communication, at all seasons, and under all circumstances, between Waterbeach, as well as Landbeach, and the villages of Impington. Histon, &c.

The village is composed entirely of one long street. The green has quite disappeared since, and in consequence of, the inclosure of the parish. It was situated opposite the range of cottages chiefly given up to school purposes; and could hardly have been of any large size. At the Milton end of Landbeach is a Meeting-house belonging to the Particular Baptist Connexion. It is rather a handsome building of its kind; and was erected in 1854 to take the place of a smaller building still remaining close to it, and, in spite of the bodies buried beneath its floor, used for a granary and gig-house. Only two houses exist worthy of being noticed in relation to the former condition of the parish. One, of wood and plaster, a little way removed from the village street, and, until lately, the residence of the farmer of a portion of the Worts' estate¹. Another, of red brick, at the north end of the village

¹ The De Brays, most likely, resided on, or close to, this spot; as also, the subsequent owners of their manor, or those who farmed under them.

tenanted originally by the Taylor family, but now simply by a farm labourer: both, perhaps, are of the same date, which may be early in the seventeenth century. The other more respectable houses, but quite modern, are the manor-house, very near the site of the ancient abode of the De Beches, and the Le Chamberlaynes, occupied by William Wilson Hall, Esq., with the houses, which Messrs. Headly and Ambrose inhabit, of whom the latter, by a recent arrangement, farms nearly all the Worts' property.

The feast day has always followed that of the parish of Waterbeach, and underwent a similar change at the same time. For the parochial authorities of both places united to insert an advertisement in the Cambridge Chronicle of 1st May, 1779, informing whomsoever it might concern, that, though the feast had been usually kept on the second Monday in July, it would for the future be kept on the last Monday in May.

The village used to be adorned with a stone cross, as we have seen Milton¹ was, and as Stretham still is. It was in existence early in the eighteenth century: what probably formed the base of the calvary is now placed close to the common pump, and may be in its original position. These way-side crosses were generally simple structures, raised on a few steps called a calvary, (because intended to represent mount Calvary,) and consisted of a tall shaft with a cross on the top. In illustration of the uses, to which they were sometimes applied, we may refer to the will of John Cole of Thelnetham in Suffolk, dated 1527, who orders a newe crosse to be made and sett vpp in a particular spot, where the gospell ys sayde vpon Ascension Euen; and who also leaves the yearlie Fearme of iij acres londe, to fynde yearelie a busshell and halffe of malte to be browne, and

¹ See p. 33. A stone put sideways into the ground, a short distance east of the blacksmith's shop, is often considered to be a portion of this cross; but it would rather appear, on examination, to have belonged to something else: it must be, however, very near, where the cross actually did stand.

a bussell of whete to be baked, to fynde a drinkinge vpon Ascention Euen euerlastinge for the parisshe of Thelneham to drinke at the crosse aforenamed, the ouerplus, if any, to be delte [distributed] emongeste the poore people, where most need ys¹.

The village formerly possessed a town-house, or guild-hall. We have a distinct reference to it on an old piece of paper :—M^d that the towne house was byldid at the common charge of the Towneshipp of Landebecch in the xix yeare of y^e reigne of oure late Souereigne Lorde Kinge Henry the eight [1527], as apperethe by thaccounte of one Roger Warde, and Thomas Munsey, then church Wardens, Maister Kirkby then being present. Maister Kirkby, in right of the manor of Bray, had put in some claim to the ownership of this house; likewise, to the ownership of the land set apart for the church lot in Frith fen². Accordingly, it was declared in the vestry held at Easter 1538, that the rent of the howse and Londe was accountid to the parysshe by William Gonnelle and William Driver [churchwardens], and so followinge in divers accounts. It was similarly declared in 1540, under the signatures of William Taylor, and William Thorlowe, churchwardens, that viij^d backward quyt rent of the same howse had been paid to the parsonne³, and Maister Kirkby; and, again, two years later, that the churchwardens, whilst rendering to the parish an account of the rent, always required a deduction of j^d for quit-rent to each of the said parties. An arrangement had been made about this quit-rent, 3rd May, 22 Hen. VIII. [1530], shortly after the house was built, between William Sowode, and Richard Kyrkeby. The document, written by the former, runs thus ;—y^t was agreyd bytween both y^r lordes of y^r towne y^t from hens y^r commeners of y^r towne shall pay to ayther of y^r lordes euery yere

¹ Tymms' *Bury Wills*, p. 113.

² See p. 45.

³ William Sowode received this money, as master of the college, and therefore, lord of the manor of Chamberlayne, not, as rector of the parish.

j^t for y^e gylde hall. The purpose, for which this building was erected, may be learnt from the following passage out of Brand's *Observations on Popular Antiquities*¹:—In every parish was a church-house, to which belonged spits, crocks, and utensils for dressing provision. Here the housekeepers met, and were merry, and gave their charity. The house, not being always wanted by the inhabitants, was let, and the rent brought into the parish account.

THE CHARITIES.

At the end of the second register-book is preserved the last leaf of an old missal once pertaining to the church of Landbeach, on which are recorded these four benefactions made to the parish in former days by as many benevolent individuals; the writing is of different periods, and ancient, particularly, as regards the first gift.

Hoc sciendum et perpetue memorie recondendum, quod *Johannes Swayn*² de Landbech obiit xiiij^o die mensis Maij anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo}. xxxix^o, qui legavit ad fabricam ecclesie omnium sanctorum de eadem villa vnam acram terre arabilis jacentem diuisim in campo, qui vocatur Seacehebowe furlong. In suffragium anime sue, et animarum Johanne uxoris sue, parentum et benefactorum. The boundaries of the land are accurately marked. A trust for the management of this acre was created on the last day of the same month of May, the members of it being Johannes Clerk, capellanus, and Henricus Lane, to whom were subsequently added Henricus Swayne, and Johannes Bedenham.

Memorandum coram, quod dominus Johannes Swayne, capellanus, executor testamenti *Johannis Rycharde* nuper de Landbech

¹ Vol. i. p. 153, edit. 1841.

² A John Swayn was archbishop of Armagh from 1417 to 1433. The name is now spelt Swan, or Swann, and is not uncommon in Cambridgeshire. It was originally Sweyn, a Scandinavian personal name of great antiquity, signifying a *pastoral servant*. Lower's *Patronym. Britan.* p. 335.

supradieta, dedit vice et nomine dieti Johannis Rychard, et Agnetis uxoris sue, vnam acram terre arabilis fabrice ecclesie omnium sanctorum de Landebech predicta, ibidem occupandam et vsitandam ad honorem Dei, beate Marie, et omnium sanctorum, quamdiu dicta acra duraverit. Ad suffragium et relevamen animarum dictorum Johannis Rychard, et Agnetis uxoris sue, et omnium amicorum suorum. Cujusquidem acre vna dimidia acra jacet in campo de Landebech vocato Dunstall feld... et alia dimidia acra jacet in le Mille feld. The trust then formed embraced this acre, vna cum aliis terris pertinentibus ecclesie predictae, and consisted of Johannes Swayne, clericus, Henricus Lane senior, Rogerus Warde, Edwardus Lane, Johannes Lane filius Thome Lane, Thomas Lytes senior, Ricardus Hacche, Willhelmus Rychard, Henricus Garard, Simon Hyrne, Johannes Hacche, and Johannes Rychard de eadem villa, prout in quadam charta inde facta plane apparet. The document referred to was dated 18 March, 21 Edw. IV. [1481].

Memoria sempiterna tenendum est, quod *Thomas Clerk* de Landebeche dedit vnam acram terre arabilis ecclesie omnium sanctorum de eadem villa. ut parochus qualibet die dominica in suis precibus dominicalibus, quum oportebit, pro anima dieti Thome oraret: que acra abbuttat de Blakelond [Blackland] wey, prout in quadam carta notatur; et parochus remunerabitur seu satisfaciatur de le cherche wardense. This gift is considered by Mr Masters to belong to a somewhat earlier date, than either of the two foregoing.

Universis inspecturis notandum est, quod sunt tres Rudes terre arabilis jacentes de Catte Rude in Millefelde, date et legate ecclesie omnium sanctorum de Landebech per hominem quendam appellatum *Knyghte*, aliquando in predicta villa commorantem; que terre date fuerant pro preparacione et continuacione cujusdam lampadis pendentis ante altare sancti Jacobi apostoli; que lampas omnibus diebus festivis non destituetur lumine ab hiis, qui habent hanc terram pro firma. Richard Merch, son and heir of Alice,

wife of Richard Merch senior, and daughter of John Knyght of Landbech, released, 19 Hen. VI. [1440], his right to certain lands and tenements held by the master and scholars in Cambridge. This John Knyght is supposed to have been the donor of the tres Rudes. But it is just as likely, if not more so, that the donor was Thomas Knyht, who is said, in 1461, to have lately possessed land in, or near, le Myllefelde super Moore mede furlonge.

In the terrier of 1549, we find the position of two half acres pointed out, which were once the property *M^{ri} Brocher*; and the word *ecclesie* is appended to his name. Evidently, therefore, this rector, who seems to have died the very beginning of 1489-90, gave an acre of land for some purpose connected with his parish church.

Alicia Feesson, widow, of Mylton, 20th September, 22 Hen. VII. [1506], made over to Thomas Lane, Roger Warde, John Lane junior, Henry Lane son of John Lane senior, John Footte, Henry Lane son of Edward Lane, all of Landbeeche, their heirs and assigns, one acre of land lying half in Dunstall feld, and half in le Roope. She appointed Walter Mascall to be her agent in the business; and sealed the document in the presence of Robert Kerkeby, armiger, Richard Footte, Edward Lane, Robert Pamplion, and Henry Herne. The object of this transfer was certainly a charitable one, though it is not stated.

Thomas Lane, by will proved 4th June, 1519, left ij tenements called Michel's, and some lands in the fields, for a priest to sing, or say, Jesus Mass every Friday in the church for ever.

Henry Lane, whose will was made 17th December, 1533, bequeathed to his wife Margaret all his lands and tenements for life, except those called Michel's, of which the churchwardens were for ever to receive the rents for the maintenance of Jesus Mass in the church of Landbeach.

Robert Lane, by will proved 22nd May, 1534, bequeathed an estate, which had belonged to his father, after the decease of his

mother, Margaret Lane, to provide a Dirige, and Masse, in the church of Landbeche annually for the souls of Edward and Margaret Lane, and of Robert, his son.

Several parcels of land are noticed in the terrier of 1549, lying in the various fields of Landbeach, and making altogether nine acres and a half, each parcel but two having invariably added to it *W. Michel Villagio*. In one place, also, a boundary line is described by a reference to *carta Willelmi Michel de terris datis Villagio*. Mr Masters alludes to this land, and, quoting from 'the very deed ingrossed of y^e s^d land,' dated 7th April, 1555, not only gives this sentence—*De octo aeris terræ arabilis, et j aera et dimidia de prato, datis Villagio de Beche per W. Michel*, but adds, *W. Michel purchased the said land of Mr Coke*¹.

William Budsley gave by will, which was proved 13th September, 1558, his house called Thorne's to the Poore, y^e rent to be distributed yearly on Good Friday.

John Vipers, who died here, and was buried 13th May, 1609, left a small sum of money to the parish, the interest whereof he ordered to be given to the poor at the feast of S. Thomas annually. From several entries in the old vestry-book it is manifest, that this money was placed out at interest among the farmers of the parish. For, between 1st May, 1660, and 23rd December, 1671, there are five entries respecting it, whereby Francis Gunnill, William Annis, and Robert Taylor, severally acknowledged to have in their hands part of the money geuen by ould Vipers, and that the interest accruing therefrom was to be bestowed vpon the poore at the feast of S. Thomas. The whole sum covered by these entries is £5. 15s. 4d. The money has long since disappeared.

The following extract from the vestry-book will come under this head of Charities. It is agreed, 6th Aprill, 1675, that

¹ Mr Coke of Milton must be meant. We cannot, however, determine whether the lord of the manor, and judge of the Common Pleas, who died 25th August, 1553, and whose brass is within the altar-rails there, was the seller, or his son Thomas. *Cooper's Athen. Cantab.* Vol. I. pp. 114, 543.

John Ewsden is to enjoy for his life's time the house, wherein he now liveth, it beinge a Towne house, and for the same hee is to pay the summe of three shillings and fowerpence a yeare into the Hands of the Churchwardens of the towne of Landbeach for the time beinge yearly, to the vse of the parish afores^d; and to pay the rent every halfe yeare dureinge his lifetime aforesaid, and Likewise to keepe the same in good Repaire. Was this 'Towne house' the 'house called Thorne's'?

Katharine Hutton, widow, 6th May, 7 Guliel. III. [1695], enfeoffed to John Chapman, and Robert Taylor the elder, the churchwardens, all that her Cottage with one Rood of Arable Land. They were, however, to pay her twelvecence by y^e Week during her natural life, to allow her to have her dwelling in y^e said house for the same period, and also to repair it at their proper costs and charges, so as to make it Tenantable and convenient for her. The witnesses to this document are John Disbrow, William Feeson, and John Cooke.

About the year 1720 a cottage on the green, and near it three other cottages, belonged to the town.

An extract from the will of Mr Masters:—I give and devise to my son-in-law, Thomas Cooke Burroughes, and his heirs, my three tenements at Landbeach with the appurtenances, in trust to permit the same to be occupied by the clerk of that parish, a schoolmistress¹. and a poor widow. The clerk to repair his own house, and to pay the quit-rent to Benet college. The three tenements to be at the disposal, and under the management, of the rector of Landbeach for the time being. They are all in good condition: the clerk's cottage has a garden; the other two merely a small slip of ground. These two, with the knowledge, and express sanction, of the late Charity Commissioners, are not now occupied in accordance with Mr Masters' directions. Two rooms have been added on in the rear, at the

¹ As early as 1639 Landbeach possessed a schoolhouse with a piece of land attached to it: the parish repaired and cleaned it.

expencc of Mr Tinkler; but, even with this enlargement of the building, there is not more than sufficient accommodation for the village school, and for the residence of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. The premises are kept in order by the rector; who, also, as well as the college, and Worts' trustees, contributes liberally to the necessary school fund.

In the parish are two double cottages. One of them, that to the south of the clerk's house, it has been agreed to consider as Badsley's charity. By an order of the present Charity Commissioners, dated 11th June, 1861, it is eventually to be pulled down, and the ground, on which it stands, to form the site for a new school-room. The other, to the north of the clerk's house, is supposed to have been the widow Hutton's. This is likewise to be taken down, when some substantial cottages will be built in its place, the proceeds from which are to go, by direction of the same authorities, towards the maintenance, and repair, of the fabric of the church. The rector and churchwardens in the first case, the churchwardens alone in the second, to be in future the trustees of the property, which has hitherto been managed according to the decision of a vestry-meeting held 8th November, 1850.

A trust has always existed in the parish for the management of some, if not of the whole, of the land left in Roman Catholic times to the church. The earliest document connected with it is one, by which Adam Clerke, the rector, transferred, 24th August, 1 Edward IV. [1461], to Thomas Clerke, John Clerke, clergyman, and Thomas Wodward, chaplain, two acres of arable land. He had himself been a trustee of this land, and of other lands belonging to the parish, in conjunction with John Hacche lately dead, having been appointed by Thomas Brooke, chaplain. The witnesses to the deed are Henry Lane, William Chamberlayne, John Fen, Richard Hacche, and John Scotte. Henry Lane, and Henry Gararde, delivered over the same land, 28th February, 20 Edw. IV. [1481], to John Beden-

ham. These two had had for their co-trustees Henry Wentworth of Nettlestead¹, armiger, William Foorth of Colcestia (Colchester), and Thomas Thyes of Cambridge, clergyman, all dead; and they had succeeded John Clerke lately of Landbeach, clergyman, and Thomas Clerke. The sealing of this document was witnessed by John Wryght, Walter Mascall, John Grene, Robert Sockelynge, and John Watkyn. Thomas Warde senior, son and heir of Roger Warde recently deceased, created a new trust, 4th December, 2 Elizabeth [1559], in favour of Master John Porye, D.D. rector, Henry Gotobed, yeoman, Nicholas Aunger, Richard Thurlowe, Thomas Warde junior, John Hacche, and William Lane. The land, however, is at length stated to be four acres, and the phrase *simul cum aliis terris* is omitted, as well as the names of Thomas Warde's co-trustees, and of those whom he succeeded in the trust. The trust land continued to be conveyed in a similar manner down to a very recent period. Since the Reformation, (whatever may have been the case previously,) it is probable, that the profits arising from this land were always applied, as they are now, to the general expences of the church. For, in the churchwardens' accounts from 1639 to 1681, we invariably find a sum of money added, as received for rent of the town land.

These churchwardens' accounts exhibit another item—received from the Church Lotte; and this item, which has not occurred, and which could not occur, subsequently to the inclosure of the parish, is thus to be explained. Frith fen² was entirely grass land, and was laid out afresh every year among those persons, to whom certain portions of it belonged. The measurement was made throughout 'with a pole of xiiij foot in

¹ Margaret, daughter of Sir *John* Wentworth of Nettlestead in Suffolk, married Sir John Seymour of Wolf Hall in Wiltshire, and became the mother of Jane Seymour, third queen of Hen. VIII.

² The ditch lying on the north quarter of Frith fen was called Landbeach Tilling. The water ran from this into the fens by means of another ditch styled Lode ditch, and so on, probably, to the Old Ouse.

length,' (in some places such pole representing one rood, and in others two,) as had formerly been used; and was never begun for two successive years at the same spot. The remnant that was left, after each proprietor had been assigned his due share, was appointed for the *Church Lotte*. It was a very ancient arrangement.

By the inclosure award arable land, discharged of tithe, amounting to 3a. 3r. 14p. was allotted to the churchwardens in lieu of their open field land, and rights of common. The land is let for £10 a year to a substantial tenant, the money being regularly received by the churchwardens, and by them placed to the credit of the parishioners.

THE CHURCH.

In 1112 Payne de Peverel wished to benefit the religious establishment of Austin, or black, canons founded by his uncle Picot twenty years before near the castle at Cambridge, but just removed by himself to Barnwell. He, therefore, made over to them two parts of the tithes arising from the demesne lands, which, as holding the barony of Bourne, he possessed in several parishes of the county, whereof Landbeach was one¹, and which were distributed among his knights. In 1291 the prior of Barnwell was assessed, as a tithe owner, in connexion with the church of Landbeach:—*Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem [ecclesia de Landbeche] j^{li}2*. The history of this charge upon the living is nowhere given. It seems not unreasonable to imagine it to be the annual payment made to the prior out of the great tithes, in consequence of the above grant to his house by Payne. The sum they were once set at would necessarily remain, in those early times, unchanged for centuries. How long the composition continued to be paid, and what eventually became of it, are equally unknown.

¹ Baker's MSS. Vol. ix. p. 4; *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, pp. 12, 13.

² *Taxat. Ecclesiast. P. Nicolai*, p. 266.

Payne de Peverel could have carried out his intention with respect to the tithes of Landbeach, even had not the patronage of the living been joined to his manor, inasmuch as he had obtained the proper episcopal sanction, just as his uncle, and himself, had on two separate occasions obtained such sanction to a similar proceeding in the case of the rectory of Waterbeach¹, over which they had no power. But this patronage was clearly inherent in the possessions, which had been transferred to Payne from the disloyal son of Picot². In the treasury of the college still exists a curious Remembrance, as it is termed on the back of it, written during the life time of Sir Thomas le Chamberlayne, in French, on a small piece of parchment. It furnishes an account of some particulars connected with the ancient history of the manor of Chamberlayne, and with the succession to the rectory, commencing thus, according to Mr Masters' transcript:—Aleyn de Beche tient en la Vile de Landbeche de Sir Wiliam de Peverel le Maner de Landbeche et les Apurtenances par un Fé de Chivaler, auquel le Avowison de mesme la Eglise fut apurtenant. It consequently appears, that whoever held the Picot property in Landbeach, and was beneficially interested therein, had also (and it was by no means an unusual thing) the right of appointing the rector. Aleyn de Beche enjoyed this privilege by reason of his tenure: perhaps, other members of his family before him, as unquestionably his son after him. His daughter Helen was possessed of the same privilege. Having, however, inherited the manor from her brother Robert about 1240, no great number of years previous to her own death, she in 1247 sold it to John de Ferles.

¹ *Hist.* pp. 27, 28.

² In the *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey*, p. 64, William de Longcamp is stated to have appropriated the rectory of Landbeach, as bishop of Ely, to that foundation. This is an error by reason of the ambiguity of the name Beche; which, though applicable to Landbeach, no less than to Waterbeach, undoubtedly means there the latter parish. See Baker's *MSS.* Vol. xxviii. pp. 34, 35; Clay's *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 26.

Nevertheless, the living she did not wholly part with to him: indeed, for the first time, as we may well believe, the patronage of it was now taken in some measure out of the hands of the holder of the manor. For Helen de Beche requested John de Ferles to allow Sir Robert Avenel, Knt., the son of her sister Isabel, to have the next presentation to the living; which led to a new arrangement respecting it.

John de Ferles owned the property not more than three years, selling it in 1250 to Sir Walter le Chamberlayne, Knt. The living was made the subject of a special agreement. Sir Robert Avenel's aunt, and guardian, had stipulated, we perceive, for the next presentation being kept for him. John de Ferles, in his deed of transfer of the manor and advowson to Sir Walter, not only did this; he reserved to him, likewise, the perpetual right of presenting alternately to the rectory of Landbeach, which right his descendants enjoyed, and exercised, until it was made over by purchase to the college. Some dispute concerning the living arose, 2 Edw. II. [1308], between Henry le Chamberlayne, and William Avenel, the grandson of Sir Robert. This dispute seems to have sprung out of the fact, that Helen de Beche, and her son, John le Bere, had both granted to Sir Walter le Chamberlayne, 40 Hen. III. [1255], the share of the advowson belonging to the said Sir Robert, to present after the death of Richard of London; but only for that turn, we may presume. Sir John Avenel, Knt., delivered over to William de Horwode of Cambridge, 29 Edw. III. [1355], as trustee for the college, his alternacy in the rectory of Landbeach, the college covenanting to pay him, and his heirs, annually c shillings. John Hardy¹, stationer of the university, was appointed Sir John's agent in the business. Four years later Sir Thomas le Chamberlayne, Knt., granted to Thomas de

¹ He was in 1349 elected curator of the estates of the gild of Corpus Christi. A stationer in early days was one, who had a stall, and dealt in manuscript books, together with their raw materials.

Eltisle, parson of the church of S. Michael de Long Stanton, his half also of the advowson, together with a garden and house, &c. opposite the churchyard, and abutting upon the highway, but without mentioning any sum of money, as the price paid for them. After another four years John, son and heir of Sir John Avenel, gave a release of his right in the living to Thomas de Eltisle, master. Nevertheless, the legal ownership of the advowson does not appear, even in 1363, to have been quite settled, in consequence of a series of complicated transactions respecting it, and the manor, in which many persons were concerned. Hence, 1 Rich. II. [1378], they were both granted by Richard Pulham, fellow, and William Beketon, afterwards fellow, with John Gubon or Gebon senior, to Sir Robert de Swelyngton, Knt., John Kynne, master, and others, who joined in presenting, 4th March, 1379-80, Sir Adam de Leverington, fellow. Moreover, 14 Rich. II. [1391], a bond was given to Sir Piers Courtneys, Knt¹. (and Margaret his wife) by the master and scholars for fifty marks sterling in connexion with the advowson, on which he pretended to have a claim, 'they being poor, and he very rich.'

When the college bought the advowson, or, at least, the alternate right of presentation to the living, which belonged to the Avenel family, it was clearly their first intention to appropriate the great tithes thereof to their own use, and to establish a vicarage, so soon as they should have become possessors of the other alternate right of presentation, that in the hands of the Le Chamberlaynes, as they then meant to be, and after no long time actually were. Why this plan was not completed, we know not. That it was seriously entertained, and also begun to be carried into execution, is proved by two documents, of which one says,

¹ A Sir Peter Courtney was a Knight of the Garter, but he is stated to have died unmarried. The name of his squire, John Hobeldod, connects him, however, with Cambridgeshire. Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, pp. 323, &c.

that the college were to receive the whole profits, except the portion assigned to the vicar; whilst in the other, dated on Monday after the feast of S. Benedict, 29 Edw. III. [1355], occurs the following passage:—Although it had been agreed, that the college should pay him [Sir John Avenel, and his heirs, annually c^s [for his alternacy in the advowson], yet he discharges them from this payment, on condition, that, after the appropriation, they should distribute to fifty poor people of the parishes appropriated, and annexed to the college, [of which Landbeach was, of course, to be one.] j^d a piece on his birth day, for his health whilst alive, and on his anniversary after his death¹.

Anciently the rectory was set, sometimes at ten marks, sometimes at ten pounds, a year. In 1254 the former was taken to be the value, and, probably, in 1275, in 1291 the latter², whilst in the old archdeacon's book under 1306, occurs the phrase *taxatur ad x marcas*³. The first of these three taxations was made by Walter, bishop of Norwich, in consequence of the first-fruits and tenths having been granted by Pope Innocent IV. to Hen. III. in the previous year: the second, by Magister Reymundus de Nogeris, et Frater Johannes de Erlington, ordinis predicatorum, pro decima, quam D. Papa Gregorius X. petebat ab universali ecclesia ad sex annos in subsidium terre sancte; and the third, by John, bishop of Winton, and Oliver, bishop of Lincoln, because Pope Nicolas IV. had, in 1288, assigned over to Edw. I. the tenths for six years, to defray the expences of an expedition to the Holy Land. They were all deemed oppressive by the clergy, whose feelings respecting such a continued system of taxation have been recorded in the Ledger Book of Barnwell Abbey⁴ by means of this rhetorical sentence:—*Ad ecclesie sancte depressionem tres successive facte sunt taxationes: prima tolerabilis, secunda gravis, tertia gravissima: prima pungit, secunda vulnerat, tertia usque ad ossa excoriat.*

¹ Cole's *MSS.* Vol. viii. p. 139.

² *Taxat. Ecclesiast.* p. 266.

³ See p. 74.

⁴ Baker's *MSS.* Vol. ix. p. 66.

The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291 mentions an annual payment, in addition to that due to the prior of Barnwell, made out of the church property at Landbeach:—*Porcio Prioris de Bermondeseie x^s in eadem [ecclesia]*. The two contracted words placed in the margin against this entry—*Rector' percip'* (*Rectori percipienda?*)—are not easy to be understood, though they must have some relation to the rector of the parish. At Bermondsey was a church dedicated to our Saviour in 1082, by Aylwin Child, citizen of London, to which, seven years afterwards, was added a convent of Cluniac monks. The payment to the prior arose out of the circumstance, that ‘the tithes of the domain of Hugo de Bray, parcel of the rectory of Lambith [a manifest error for Landbeche] belonged to this priory.’ For we read:—1229, 14 Hen. III., *Facta est conventio inter Priorem de Bermondesei, et rectorem de Lambith, de decimis de Lambith de dominico Hugonis de Bray dimissis dicto rectori, et successoribus, pro perpetuo pro x^s reddendis ad Bermondesei*¹. The rector referred to could only have been William de London. We are ignorant, in what year the tithes, which were so let, became the property of the said prior; but, apparently, they had only just been made over to him.

The same document of 1291 contains² another notice:—*Bona Prioris de Bernewell in Landbech iij^{li}. ij^s. vj^d*. It was considered to be the value of a certain quantity of land, of which, as prior, he was at that time owner. The matter is thus noticed in the *Hundred Rolls*³ under the date 7 Edw. I. [1279]:—*Et dicimus quod Prior de Bernewell tenet et defendit de eodem feodo [Walter le Chaumberlein's] xxx acras terre cum prato in puram et perpetuam elemosynam de feoffamento Reginaldi Chenée*⁴.

¹ See p. 23; Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, Vol. I. pp. 187, 196; Dugdale's *Monast. Angl.* Vol. v. p. 90.

² P. 268.

³ Tom. II. p. 456.

⁴ The family of Cheynée held a manor in Steeple Morden before the reign of Edw. I. Lysons' *Cambridgeshire*, p. 239. A further account of this land (but slightly varying in quantity) will be found on pp. 54, 59.

In the reign of Hen. VIII. when all the livings in England were valued by temporal authority, to ascertain for the king the amount of the first-fruits and tenths, (which had recently been given him by parliament,) the rectory of Landbeach was put at £10. 1s. 3/4, the gross annual proceeds from it being £13. 14s. 8/4, according to the statement handed in to the commissioners by William Sowode, the rector.

Thomas Cosyn, 12 Hen. VII. [1497], leased his rectory for three years to Edward Kelingworth, chaplain, and John Birne of Landbeach, yeoman, at the annual rent of twenty marks. Again, 4 Hen. VIII. [1512], he leased to John Wysett, clerk, his Chirche and Parsonage with all manner of Tythes, Oblations, &c., as well as Stock, &c., and Implements belonging to the Household, (except certain Chambers over y^e Parlor and Botry for y^e use of himself, or his assigns. for a similar term and rent, as before, with y^e maintenance of two horses, meat and drink for himself and his servants, during three days at each of the three great Festivals, the going of six capons at the barn door, the service of the Cure, with all charges whatsoever, except repairs. Matthew Parker's lease, dated 1 Mary, [1553], was for ten years at a rent of xx^s to John Gotobed, yeoman, of Landbeach. It reserved one high chamber next adjoining unto the Great Chamber on the east side, or one Parlor. for the convenient abiding of y^e said Matthew, and his successors, or resort thither; and also one other chamber for the Curate to lodge in: the said John was to repair and maintain all the walls and fences horn high: the said Matthew was to repair and maintain all the edifices in stuff and workmanship, to discharge all payments to the queen, bishop, and archdeacon, and to serve the Cure by himself, or some other. This lease was confirmed both by the bishop, and by the dean and chapter, of Ely, Matthew Parker being still possessed of his prebendal stall in that cathedral, which he retained until the following April.

The information now to be given respecting the temporalities

of the living was collected by Henry Clifford, and naturally comes in here.

Here follow certen notes, which I did gytt at y^e Colledge of the M^r, and M^r Jolin Parker¹, as conserning my parsonage, and the Prior of Barnewell his Landes.

Imprimis, a valuation of the Benefice there, written wth M^r Sowd his hand², and so testified by the subscription of my L. of Canterbury his owne hande, which presentment was made to the Commissioners censing all the Benefices in the sheere, as followeth.

Thes be y^e proffettes of Landes and tithes apperteyning to y^e parsonage of Landbeeche, in y^e denery of Chesterton, in the dioces of Elye. Willus [Sowd] parson.

First, I haue an howse to dwell in, it hathe, and shall haue, thow I be owner therof xx yeres more than have bene, coste me yerly for the supportation therof iiij¹ yerly.

Also, I haue xx acres of cryabull Londe, I exteme the ferme therof yerly at x^s.

Also, my tythe corne I exteme it at vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d. ther is not past xli or xliij acres erabul in the parishe at the moste³.

We have also a fen called the frithe fen, therin is abowght lxx acres, and I am assigned iij acres for the hoole tithe of y^e same fen, which too [iij] acres I exteme yerly at vj^s. viij^d.

The other⁴ haye in all y^e towene is verye small, I exteme it at vj^s. viij^d.

Also, my tithe woole and Lams have bene worth v^{li}, in sume yere sears iiij^{li}. and sume yere sears xl^s, wherfor by cause yt is casuall I exteme it yerly at iiij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

¹ Archbishop Parker's eldest son, born in 1548 at Cambridge. See Masters, pp. 93, 101.

² This document must have been drawn up in 1534. The commissioners were appointed 26 Hen. VIII.

³ Some mistake exists in this passage. In 1549 the acres of arable land in the parish numbered 1045, and were thus distributed:—Collegium 406, Armiger 429, Rectoria 65, and Liberi Tenentes 145.

⁴ The land in Frith fen was pasture.

My tithe milk I exteme it at xx^s.

Calues sume yere j, and none sume yere, on sume yere ij, but neuer I had past iij, wherfor for that they be not certen I exteme it at iij^s. iiij^l.

It is a costume at Esterne [Easter] every hows to pay for ther hous j^l, for willows j^l, for every plowe j^l, to the pascall^l, and every howse y^l haue no plowe obolum². All this money, with all the tithes and offerings at that tyme, hath bene worth sume yere xxj, it was neuer worth xxij, and yere last past it wanted iiij^l of xx^s, wherfore I exteme it at xx^s.

It is a use or costume in y^e towne every house keper to offer on y^e offering dayes³, and ther children, but farthinges, seruantes offer obolum, y^e devocions be but small, I exteme all y^e offerings in y^e yere bothe of devoeyons and dewtye, except Ester day, at viij^s. Summa xij^{li}. xiiij. viij^l.⁴

Here follow certen notes of the prior of Barnwell his landes.

First, I founde by much and diligent serche in a Rentall of the Colleage made tempore regis Henrici sexti anno xxxvij^o, et anno Domini 1459—croftam prioris modo in tenura M^{ri} Adam [Clerke] rectoris. Tenementum prioris de Barnewell iuxta Emmes solvit Collegio iijj, sed nihil nunc per excambium. Item, a memorandum written in an auncient ragged hande contyning this that follow, viz.—Memorandum that the prior of Barnewell hathe claymed

¹ The paschal-candle, the chief taper in the church, was lighted up on Easter eve in honour of Christ's victory over the powers of darkness. It was always of an unusual size, reaching nearly to the roof of the building. *Antiquarian Communications*, Vol. i. p. 269. In the Sarum Missal is an especial Form for the blessing of this candle. *Jewel's Works*, Vol. i. p. 463, Park. Soc.

² A halfpenny.

³ See Cosin's *Works*, Vol. v. p. 323, edit. 1855; Clay's *Liturgical Services of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 135, note 3.

⁴ There is an error of one pound one shilling: the shilling from a wrong calculation, the pound from taking no notice of the tithe-milk, which item is missing in some copies of the document.

by a cople as he sayth of an old indenture made in King Edwardes the thirdes dayes xxxiiij acres and dimid. of Lande arable in the feeldes of Landbeeh¹, of the w^{ch} as he sayth v acres and dimid. lyeth in Seachebowe feld; vj acres and iij roodes in Dunstall feeld; ix acres and j roode in Milfeld; vij acres in the Medow feld; iiij acres in Banworth, and ij acres in le croftes. Videatur² si tales terre habeantur in possessione rectorie de Landbeche.

A note of the prior's owen hande: memorandum that I Johannes [de Leveryngton], prior de Barnewell, recepi vj^o die mensis marcii, per manus Roberti Smithe servientis domini Johannis Swayne de Landebeeche, pro termino Sancti Luce evangeliste ultimo preterito ante datum presentis xxvj^s. viij¹, anno regni regis Henrici septimi viij^o, [1493].

The terrye of all the lands Arable, Pastore, Meadow, and Leis, belonginge to the Parsonage of Landbeach, as Mr. Henry Clifford Parson theare haue vsed them, and was possessed of them, at and from his First entraunce, beinge the xxvij of Febr. 1569 [1570] vntill this xix day of December in the yere 1614.

Imprimis, A Parsonage howse, and other edifices, betweene the Church Yard on the one side, and Copt³ Hall yarde on the other, the West head abuttinge vpon the highe waye, the East vpon the Common.

Item, a Close containinge ij acres betweene the tenement of Henrye Leach north, and widow Garrett south, the east head abutting on the common streete.

¹ The inclosure-award mentions a close called prior's close, situated toward the end of the village on the Milton side, and so designated, no doubt, from the prior of Barnwell.

² This is Henry Clifford's remark. See p. 59.

³ The Anglo-Saxon word *cop* signifies *the top of any thing*. This house was styled *copt*, either because it was situated upon ground slightly raised above the level of what was formerly the common towards the east (Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, Vol. i. p. 47); or rather, perhaps, because its roof was high and peaked.

Item, iij acres meadow in Fryth Fenne, of Fenne measure¹, the lands of the manno^e of Brays on the West, and the Fenn lands now Robert Stories on the east.

Item, in Banworth feild x acres one roode arable: Meadow feilde six acres di.: Mylle feilde xvij acres: Scachbowe feilde x aer. j rood: Dunstall feilde xv aer. di. roode². Summa of all the arable is lx acres di. roode.

Acknowledged and subscrybed the daye and yeaere above wrytten Per me Henricum Clifford rectorem. John Pagette, John Flavell, William Baltroppe, William Foote, Samvell Jackson, Richard Romonte.

Theise above wrytten are the names of such, as, dwelling in Landbeach of a longe tyme, did plowe sowe mowe reape and carrye the cropp belonging to the saide parsonage. And so I wittnes by subscrybinge my name, Per me Toby Clifford scriptorem. This also was subscribed by the Churchwardens for the tyme beinge the xiiij day of June Anno Domini 1615. By me Thomas Foote: by me John Clifford: the Churchwardens. William Jollye + his mark.

Priveledges, duties¹, and customes Belonging to the Parsonage of Landbeache.

Imprimis, the parson is to haue the Cowrse of ix score sheepe in the Colledge Flocke², payeing to the shepherd the rate of ij^d for euery sheepe, which is per annum xxx^s.

Item, Feeding in the comons for milch Beastes oxen and weanlinges, payeng ordinary wages, and keeping a Bull.

Item, Common for all other thinges, as horses geese hogges &c. as the other Inhabitanter, keping a comon Boore.

¹ See p. 45.

² The terrier of 1549 gives these quantities somewhat differently, and makes them altogether amount to 63 a. 1 r. 20 p.

³ He had been churchwarden in 1603.

⁴ Dues, fees, as before. The word 'duty' still occurs in this sense in a rubric of our Marriage-Service.

⁵ See p. 23.

Item, to haue of all Coppie houlders at iiij offering dayes in the yeare obolum the peece, and of seruantes also obolum the peece.

Item, Freehoulders to paye at iij offeringe dayes three qua[r]ters of a penny] a peece, and at Ester obolum, ther seruantes obolum euery offering daye.

Item, for gardeines the tenth leeke, besides honye and waxe.

Item, for wyne j^d

Item, for willowes¹ j^d

Item, for chiekenes j^d

} at Ester for euery house.

Item, Gosselinges the tenth, and pigges the tenth, and turkies the tenth.

Item, thear is a custome, that against Ester they paye for every henne not setting, or hauing chickens, ij eggs, and iij for a cocke, and likewise for duckes and drake.

Item, the Calfe, yf yt be sould, the tenth j^d, and yf yt be eaten all in the howse, or weyned, obolum; and yf the parishners haue vij calves, or vij lammes, to haue a calfe or a lamme, but then the Parson must geue for the iij odd calves or lammes j^d obolum². Item, yf the parishners haue but vj, then the Parson to haue iij^d and so answered, except he selleth anye of them, then to haue the tenth j^d, if they be souled wthin the yeare.

¹ Henry Clifford was very particular in noting down in one of the field-books, under the date 1537 Novembris 14, the exact number of willows he had observed, as he was riding out with Dowse, planted on certain banks. Willows are peculiarly a production of the fens, and not being reckoned among gross woods, or such as were usually employed in building, were titlable. Degge's *Parson's Counsellor*, p. 313, edit. 1820.

² The following extract from Archbishop Winchelsey's provincial canon of 1305 will explain any obscurity in the above regulation:—*Si septem sint agni in numero, septimus agnus detur pro decima rectori; ita tamen quod rector ecclesie, qui septimum agnum recipit, tres obolos in recompensationem solvat parochiano, a quo decimam recipit: qui octavum recipit, det denarium: qui vero nonum, det obolum parochiano, vel expectet rector usque ad alium annum, donec plenarie decimum agnum possit recipere, si maluerit.* *Ibid.* p. 330.

Item, the tyth of Calues to be due at y^e month age, and not before.

Item, the lamme to be due at the tyme accordinge to the custome, which is at shearynge¹.

Item, to paye for the Foale at Ester j^d, though it goeth but thryse about the damme, and no more though it proveth.

Item, mortuaries as thear ability is according to statute².

Item, tyth pig, woole, fruite, wood, heye, corne, hemp, flaxe, accordinge to the law the tenth.

Item, tyth milke to haue the tenth daye boath morning and evening, and the parson to send for yt. And now of late by Mr. Sowde agreed to haue at Ester iij^d the Cowe³, and ij^d obolum the heifar, in recompence⁴.

Item, thear is a Fen called Fryth fenne, tharin is about lxx acres, and the parson is assigned theare a peece of iij acres for the whole tyth of the same fenne.

Item, for Churchinges v^d.

Item, for mariages xij^d.

To the kinges majestie yerly a pention of xl^s.

To the Lord Bishop of Elie yerly the tenthes xx^s j^d ob. qu [3].

To the Archdeacon at Visitation his fee iij^s iiij^d⁵ Acqt. iiij^d.

Per me Henricum Clifford rectorem, et anno residentie mee 46.

In a later hand

¹ Elsewhere we have—the lambs are not tythable till share day, i. e. Midsummer.

² 21 Hen. VIII. [1529]. *Ibid.* pp. 424, &c. Mr Masters several times records his having received 10s. for a mortuary, the highest sum allowed by the statute.

³ As regards a later period it is said:—For a Cowe wth a Calf is 4^d at Easter, and for a Cow wthout one is 3^d.

⁴ Mr Masters here observes:—This agreement for cows might at any time be set aside, as there appears to have been none for calves.

⁵ This sum is made up of the synodals, and procurations, of ancient times. See p. 74.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Lord Bishop of Ely at His triennial Visitation.	0	2	6
Acq ^t	0	0	4
	0	2	10

The annual payment of forty shillings to the king needs a few explanatory remarks. It has been already pointed out, that the prior of Barnwell once claimed thirty four acres and a half of land lying in the different fields of Landbeach: also, that Reginald Chenée had been the donor of the land, at least as early as 1279. On the surrender of the priory of Barnwell into the hands of Hen. VIII in 1538, this estate amongst other church property necessarily fell to him. In a short time, however, it was granted to the rector of the parish, in consideration of xl being paid to the sovereign every feast of S. Michael, as may be seen in a Roll belonging to the Augmentation Office, now deposited in the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane. Mr. Masters discharged that incumbrance on his living, with eight pence as acquittance, for the last time, 19th October, 1787. For the commissioners of the land-revenue gave notice to all, whom it concerned, that by 26 Geor. III. cap. 87 [1786] they were empowered to sell such fee-farm rents, and other rents payable to the Crown out of freehold estates; and that the owners of the estates, out of which the rents were payable, would have the preference of purchase up to 1st January, 1788. Accordingly he laid the matter before the college, and received in return a letter dated 4th December, 1787, from which this is an extract:—They have agreed to purchase the Crown Rent issuing out of your Rectory. They have only to desire of you to make the purchase, and the Bursar will pay the money, when the purchase is completed. As they consider you a benefactor to the Rectory, they mean that you should have the immediate benefit of the purchase.

In 1652 Dr Rawley leased to Thomas Sparrow the younger, of Landbeach, his rectory and parsonage with every thing belonging thereto, as lands, sheep-gates, tithes, fruites, profittes, oblations, obventions, &c. except the residence house, the common in the fens, and other places commonable, certain barns, stables, &c., the pigeon-house of the parsonage with its tithe pigeons, the parsonage close with its tithe hay, the churchyard, the chancel of the church, the fees arising from marriages and churchings, and all the wood, whether trees or loppings, during the term of three years, for one hundred and threescore pounds per annum, he, the said Thomas, engaging also to furnish six good and sufficient cart loads of rye, or other good and durable thatching straw, and pay thirteene shillings and four pence towards the reparation of the barns, &c. John Cory in 1692 gave a lease of the church property including all oblations and offerings to John Taylor, and Robert Taylor the elder, yeomen, of Landbeach for three years at the rent of £131, nothing being excepted but the tithe of the close commonly called Parsonage Close, and all mortuaries, marriages, and churchings. John Micklebrough leased in February 1727-8 to Rivers Taylor all his arable glebe land for three years at £21. 8s. per annum, and the tithes by another lease for £138. 12s. house, gardens, camping¹ and parsonage closes, being excepted.

John Micklebrough's estimate of the value of the rectory:—

	£	s.	d.
63 acres of glebe at 8s. per acre . . .	25	4	0
Pasture 40 acres at 2s. per acre . . .	4	0	0
Arable land 996 acres at 2s. 2d. per acre .	107	18	0
1800 sheep drop 900 lambs at 4d. . . .	15	0	0
Milch Bullocks ² 400 at 6d. each . . .	10	0	0

¹ Here the old game of football was accustomed to be played. The close had its name from the Anglo-Saxon word *cāmpian* to *strive* or *contend*. About 1720 we meet with the remark:—two shillings and sixpence payable by custom on Shrove Tuesday for the Football men. The rector paid it.

² In another estimate we have:—400 Bullocks Milch and drie [on the

	£	s.	d.
Dove Houses ¹ 6 at 6s. each	1	16	0
Wool at 1s. 8d. per score, 90 score . .	7	10	0
Geese and Goslings 50 at 8d. each . . .	1	13	4
Commonage for 20 Cows	20	0	0
Piggs, Eggs, Apples, and Oblations . .	10	0	0
Liberty of 180 Sheep keeping at 1s. each .	9	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	212	1	4 ²

The parish having been enclosed between the years 1807 and 1813, the proceeds of the living now arise from an allotment of land. This allotment amounts to 438 a. 1 r. 2 p. The gross annual income is put by the present rector at £800. The fees for marriages, churchings, and burials, the last being an innovation, produce an extremely small sum.

Landbeach stands in the deanery of Chesterton, and Hundred of North Stow³. Under the head of first-fruits the rector pays to the bishop of Ely £10. 1s. 3d.: the other payments are such as have been mentioned before.

The church of Landbeach consists of a square tower at the

common]. The word *Bullocks* is here used for cows. We find the phrase:—my blacke bullocke y^t is with calfe, in a will of 1559. *Tymms' Bury Wills*, p. 249.

¹ An item elsewhere given is:—Dove House of the Parsonage £3. Mr Masters records having sold 93 bushels of pigeons' dung in one year for £2. 6s. 6d. The upper part of the church tower at Milton is still regularly fitted up internally as a pigeon-house. Such a beneficial appropriation of it, however, is solely connected with the time, happily past by, when the rectory was a sinecure, the rector consequently non-resident, and the great tithes let out to farm.

² When the bishop of Ely (Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart.) applied in 1753 for a dispensation to allow John Mickleburgh to hold the vicarage of Impington with the rectory of Landbeach, his lordship stated the former to be worth £50, and the latter £180, a year.

³ See *Antiquarian Communications*, Vol. I. p. 260, where is an engraving of a seal belonging to this Hundred recently brought to light for labourers' and servants' passes agreeably to 12 Rich. II. [1383].

west end with a stone spire, a nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, and south porch. Late in Mr Masters' time a tiled chapel existed, but in a dilapidated condition, to the north of the chancel, and standing level with it towards the east: this he afterwards pulled down¹. The nave, aisles, and porch, are covered with lead: the chancel is tiled. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is in an excellent state of repair both internally and externally.

The present structure occupies, as must generally be the case, the same site, which the Norman², and the Saxon church, if there was one, formerly occupied. As first erected, it was the work, we may well conceive, of Sir Thomas le Chamberlayne, and about the year 1350. The tower with its spire, and the chancel, belong to the late Decorated style, being the only parts of his church yet remaining. A late Perpendicular nave, which dates from the end of the fifteenth century, has been substituted for the Decorated one. The porch with its windows at the sides is to be referred, perhaps, to the same period: on it is the date 1813, indicating that some reparation was then done to it, and to other portions of the church.

The tower has the original handsome west window of two lights, quite perfect. Each face of it has also at the top, just under the battlements, a coat of arms on a stone shield. That to the west is semée of fleur-de-lis debriused with three barrulets: that to the north has the emblems of the crucifixion: that to the east a plain cross; and that to the south two keys in saltire³. In 1764 the steeple, being much decayed, was repaired, and the

¹ Cole has a pen-and-ink sketch of the church, as it was in 1745. It shows the east end of this chapel, with its window, and corner buttress. *MSS.* Vol. viii. p. 43.

² See pp. 67, 71, 72, 74.

³ Cole gives all these coats of arms. The shield on the west face of the tower displays, probably, one of the coats borne by the Le Chamberlayne family, or the De Brays; not, as Cole suggested, that of Warine lord Munchensi, who died in 1255, a century too early, and had a different coat.

spire pointed, by a man named Thomas Sumpter. The tower contains four bells, all old, and one very ancient, indeed, coeval with the Decorated church. Two have on them JOHN DRAPER¹ MADE ME, 1619: these are both cracked. Another has FAUET JOVA POPULO SUO: STEPHANUS TONNI² DE BURI SANCTI EDMONDI ME FECIT, 1577. The fourth has Christus Perpetue Det Nobis Gaudia Vite, each word being separated by some ornamental device in the place of stops, of which two are medallions exactly similar to the reverse of our silver coinage in the fourteenth century. This bell is supposed to have been cast about 1350, though it is without a date, as generally happens with medieval bells. On the caput or haunch of it is the founder's stamp, a small raised shield bearing the legend *En domino confido deo*, the beginning of the tenth psalm (Vulg. Ver.), with the figure of a bell³; whilst below are the letters *W* and *F*, the initials of the founder's name—W. Ffoundor—another portion of the name being on that figure itself. The east face of the tower inside the church bears the royal arms. They were fixed there, 16th December, 1826, having been brought from the old hall of the college, the gift of the master and fellows. Dr Gunning, afterwards bishop of Ely, had put them up over the hall-table, at an expence of £20, in 1660, the year in which he was made master. The royal arms previously in Landbeach church, and in 1745 hanging over the chancel screen, are in Milton church.

The nave has four arches, but the capitals of the pillars on the north side are uniformly different from the capitals of the

¹ John Draper lived at Thetford in Norfolk. See Lukis' *Account of Church Bells*, p. 64, where is a singular inscription from a bell cast by this same founder for the church of S. Benedict, Cambridge.

² A son most likely of John Tonne, whose bells are found in Essex, and Hertfordshire, as well as in Sussex, the county whence he came to Bury.

³ The Ffoundor family have 'scattered their bells broadcast over England,' their usual mark being a medallion with two birds sitting on a tree, and the name round the margin. *Ibid.* Plate xi.

pillars on the south side. It has also a very fine roof with tie-beams, and large angels projecting from the centre of each bay. In the gable, immediately over the chancel arch, was a window, now blocked up. A window so situated was peculiar to Perpendicular buildings, and may have been designed to throw light into the rood-loft. The seats are chiefly the original open seats of the fifteenth century, without poppy-heads.

Mr Masters has left the following circumstance on record¹:—As some workmen were employed in refitting a seat in the church in the year 1756, they found it necessary to remove an excrescence from the pillar next the chancel on the N. side. This was of stone in the form of a rose, four feet above the pavement, and projecting three inches from the surface of the pillar, being eight inches wide and five high, which easily parted from it upon the stroke of the tool, it being inserted into the pillar scarce an inch deep. This had been cemented on the back side to another stone of only an inch thickness, whose dimensions were $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$, which exactly filled up a cavity in the pillar. In the cavity were found two wooden dishes nicely covered, and cemented together, with some linen cloth, the remains of which were still visible; and in them, as the skilful in anatomy positively assert, the muscular part of a human heart, which, after having been properly prepared by the embalmers, as was evident from some parts remaining of their preparations, had likewise been carefully wrapped up in linen, the threads whereof were yet distinctly to be seen. The dishes had been afterwards filled up with what had indeed the appearance of either hair or wool, but, upon a nicer examination being found to have many fibres, must rather have been some vegetable substance; and, perhaps, making some allowance for the alterations made therein through length of time, might have been *spikenard*, much used on such occasions. There was neither inscription, nor any sort of marks, whereby its age

¹ It is noticed by Gough in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, Vol. I. p. lxxix.

might be with any certainty discovered. It was, however, most probably, deposited there before the Reformation, and may either have been some *relick*, heretofore much revered, or may have belonged to the founder of the fabric, or to some one of the knightly family of *Chamberlayne*, who resided here, and gave name to a manor. Or it might belong to some one of the name of *Bray*, after whom another manor in the parish is called, it being no uncommon thing in that age to bring over such remains of a deceased friend of any eminence dying abroad, either in the Holy Wars, or in those of *France*, and to deposit them amongst those of their ancestors. The above was exhibited both to the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies. and, being deemed a great curiosity by many of their members, was at their special request deposited in the *British Museum*.

The roof of the north aisle is good with its oaken flowers for bosses, and its small angels. Inserted in the outer wall of that aisle, near the door, is a very fine Decorated canopied monument with crockets, and double feathered cusps. Tradition ascribes it to some member of the Chamberlayne family, whose arms can be traced in the adjoining window. argent, 2 *bendlets* dansetté, sable. Which of them bore such a coat is readily determined. For of the two seals attached to Henry le Chaumberleyn's will, as noticed and described by Mr Masters, (though he would seem to be slightly wrong in his statement of the matter, as was also Gough who followed him,) one, according to him, has, argent, a *bend*, sable, *cotized*, dansetté; and on a label round it—sigillum Thome Chaumbirleyn. Gough fancied the monument to mark the burying place of Walter, the grandson of Sir Walter¹; but he died somewhat too early for the style of architecture. Supposing the placing of those arms in the tracery of the window (and it was easy to remove them from the Decorated to the Perpendicular window, when the body of the church was rebuilt,) to have had any connexion with the neighbouring monu-

¹ *Ibid.* Vol. i. pp. lxxxviii. 219.

ment, which is not at all unlikely, that monument must rather have belonged to Sir Thomas, and in his character of founder. The monument was preserved at the same time, as the arms: it is now in a great measure blocked up, in order to interfere as little as possible with the occupiers of the pew, of which it forms a part. This pew used to be filled with the copy-holders of the manor of Chamberlayne, the seat set apart for the lord of the manor being immediately to the east of it.

The west end of the north aisle serves for the vestry: it contains a very large oaken chest clamped with iron, and, perhaps, coeval with the Decorated church. At the east end of the same aisle formerly stood the chapel before alluded to. This chapel, to the north of the chancel, (on which side there neither are, nor ever have been, any windows,) was originally entered from the west. On its appropriation as a vestry for the rector¹, such doorway may have been stopt up, and another formed; assuredly, a doorway leading from it into the chancel can be traced immediately under the tablet to the memory of Henry Clifford. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, inasmuch as Edward Lane, in 1530, bequeathed a pound of wax to our Lady in the chapel, and we are not aware of more than one chapel attached to the church of Landbeach. Henry le Chamberleyn wished, indeed, in 1345, to be buried in the chapel to the south of the chancel. The words of his will are:--*lego corpus meum ad sepeliendum in capella ex parte australi cancelli parochialis ecclesie de Landbeche*. If the chapel intended pertained to the chancel now in being, *australi* was put by a clerical error instead of *boreali*; and this has been confidently said. For no chapel ever

¹ From the churchwardens' accounts it is quite clear, that meetings for parish business were very commonly held at a public house. It is worth recording what we read in the overseers' book for the parish of Tempsford. There Ann St John, lady of the manor, was constantly present at such meetings from 1674 to 1694, and signed the minutes with occasionally other females, as having, in the absence of the rector, occupied the chair.

could have been joined on to the south wall of this chancel, where was the customary priest's door with a window on each side occupying the whole space, as at present. But we need not have recourse at all to the supposition of a mistake in the wording of the will. Why should not the will refer to a chapel in connexion with that church, which preceded the Decorated church? Moreover, the very mentioning of a chapel, where no chapel could, or did, stand, unless we adopt such a notion, seems to prove, that the Decorated church was not begun to be built, even if it had been thought about, during the lifetime of Henry le Chaumberleyn; and consequently justifies us in affirming, that he at least had nothing to do with the erection of it. On the other hand, from the occurrence of the arms of Bishop de L'Isle, (who sat from 1345 to 1361,) both in the church, and in the cellar of the rectory house, we can fix upon no one more likely to have built the Decorated church than Henry's son, Sir Thomas. Bishop de L'Isle may have assisted him in so good a work: at all events he was the diocesan, whilst it was being carried on. The same remarks apply, though in a less degree, to Bishop Arundel. The hole through the wall, exactly opposite the pulpit, is of very modern origin: its purpose is easily perceived.

The south aisle has its west end given up to the use of the sexton. At the east end was a side chapel. We find here on a stone shield, which a mutilated angel is holding upon his breast, and which may have once formed the bracket for an image, the arms of the see of Ely.

The chancel, though belonging to the Decorated period, is poor in its style of architecture, small, and rather low; and yet its sidewalls were raised a little by the present rector, who also put on an entirely new roof. The East window, which was repaired, (in a very ordinary manner,) and glazed, by Mr Masters soon after his induction to the living, contains some good painted glass of French manufacture transferred thither by him from the parlour window of the rectory house. Adam da Deo

gloriam occurred as a legend¹ on this glass; but which rector of that name it commemorated, whether Adam de Leverington, or Adam Clerke, can only be determined from the character of the glass itself, which would incline us to the latter. In the same window Mr Masters likewise put two heads, 'being thought by them, whose judgment may be relied on, worthy of preservation.' They are, he conceived, the heads of John Beaufort, and Margaret his wife, first duke and duchess of Somerset, parents of Margaret, countess of Richmond², so great a benefactress to the university of Cambridge; and they came from an oratory erected to the memory of her, her family, and friends. Some heads of her friends, or relatives, have been added. The painted glass, being a compound of independent pieces, cannot of necessity present any regular subject. In the upper tracery of this window are three coats of arms. One of them is too indistinct to be made out: another has quarterly 1. 4. argent. 3 bars, gules; 2. 3. paly of six, or, and gules, impaling France and England per fess³: the third, (which has been reversed by the glazier,) argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, 3 fishes, argent, impaling, or, three lions rampant, sable. Below is a picture of the Adoration of the Shepherds on wood, 'said to be by a good hand, and very valuable,' the gift, in 1787, of Mr Masters, who in the same year added the altar rails. On each side of the chancel, within the altar rails, is an oaken bench with misereres, which are fastened up, in order the better to show the carved mitres, &c., wherewith the lower parts of them are ornamented. In both the rector's pews 'under the serene,' (which existed in 1745, but was subsequently removed by Mr Masters,) are likewise two oaken seats, or stalls, with misereres, the bottoms whereof were once covered with carved shields. Two of these misereres were, in 1745, decorated with the arms of Bishops de L'Isle, and Arundel, the shields having then

¹ It is no longer to be discovered.

² Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. II. pp. 9, 15.

³ It has been suggested, that these were the arms of the De Beche family.

been removed from the two others: now they have all been removed. The arms of the former are, or, a fess between two chevrons, sable, with a star for difference, within a bordure, sable: those of the latter, quarterly 1. 4. gules, a lion rampant, or, armed and langued, azure; 2. 3. chequy, or, and azure: all within a bordure engrailed, argent¹. The two shields just referred to, emblazoned, are placed on the east end of the chancel with those of the college, and Mr Masters, also on wood. Between the mural tablets of John Mickleburgh, and his wife, are his arms, argent, on a pile, sable, 3 lozenges, argent, in base two crosses botonée, fichée, gules. Cole mentions sedilia under the first south window². These remained down to Mr Masters' time, as he says, 'under the upper S. Window are seats of stone for the different orders of officiating Priests, one below the other.' Who took them away, we know not.

On the north wall, and in the pavement, are the following epitaphs to some deceased rectors, &c.

Henry Clifford, Master of Artes, Preacher³ and Parson of this Church: after residence of full 47 yeres, endinge his lyfe, departed in the faith of Christ, and was buried A^o 1616. unto me yesterday, to the to day. *Eccl.* 38. *ætatis suæ* 77. *Guil. Bro. posuit.*

Hic jacet Guilielmus Rawley, S. T. Docter, Vir Gratijs et Musis ex æquo charus. Sereniss. Regibus Car. 1 et 2^{do} a Sacris. Dⁱ Franc. Verulamio Sacellanus primus atque ultimus. Cujus Opera Summa cum fide edita ei debent Literæ. Uxorem habuit Barbaram, ad latus Mariti positam, Jo. Wixted⁴ Aldermanni nuper Cantabr. filiam. Ex ea Filium suscepit unicum Guiliel-

¹ The bordure has been painted a wrong colour.

² MSS. Vol. viii. p. 41.

³ Henry Clifford had been duly 'allowed to be a preacher' by his diocesan. Canons xxxvi, xlv.

⁴ John Wickstead, Esq. late Alderman and Mayour of Cambridge, and Principall of Bernard's Inn, London, aged 83 yeares, was buried at Land-beach, January 5th, 1646-7.

mun, in Cujus cineribus Salis haud parum latet. Ecclesiam hanc per annos 50 prudens administravit, tandem placide, ut vixit, in Domino obdormivit, Anno Domini MDCLXVII. Jun. 18. Ætat. 79. The arms on this stone are arranged wrongly, Wixted impaling Rawley instead of the reverse. Rawley's arms are, argent, on a bend, sable, between 3 Cornish choughs proper, 2 sacks in saltire, or, between 2 buckles, argent: Wixted's, chequy...and..., a chief vairé.

Hic requiescit Johannes Cory S.T.B. vir pietate insignis, et omni literarum genere præclarus: assiduus Concionator, et hujus Ecclesie per annos 39 Rector indefessus. Adhæret lateri Uxor amantissima, præ dolore obruta; cheu! quam subito sequuta est, semel simul et semper¹. Hic animam placide Deo reddidit Sept. 17, Anno Ætat. 76. Salut. 1727: Illa Nov. 23. Ætat. 57.

Quos per viginti annorum spatium, felices ter et amplius, Amor, Fides, et irrupta Connubii Copula, conjunctos simul tenuit: hos uxoris dilectissimæ Hester Mors non immatura, subita tamen et inopinata, dictum factum divulsit. Egit annos ætatis sexaginta et unum, ætatem in vita futura sempiternam et beatissimam actura: qua spe suffulta primum Kalendarum Februarii A.D. 1749 [1750] supremum vitæ bene actæ diem sine gemitu, sine suspirio, exegit. Johannem Mickleburgh S.T.B. hujus ecclesie Rectorem reliquit superstitem, moestissimum maritum, suæ ipsius vitæ tantum non nescium, qui juxta hoc marmor Conjugis exuvias curavit deponendas, sub eadem terra suas ipsius tandem aliquando depositurus.

Pro suo ipsius jussu deponitur infra quod reliquum est Johannis Mickleburgh, apud Cantabrigienses Chemiæ Professoris Caput mortuum. Et (ut loqui amant Chemici) die secundo Maii M.DCC.LVI. exhausto spiritu, terra itidem damnata ad vitam beatam, quod faxit Deus, resurrectura.

In memory of Thomas Cooke Burroughes M.A. 23 years rector of this parish, who, by a strict and faithful discharge of

¹ Semel simul et semper was the posy on Mrs Cory's wedding-ring.

the duties both of a minister, and a magistrate, lived universally respected; and in whose private character were united the generous friend, the tender husband, and affectionate father. He died April 23, 1821, in the 65th year of his age, beloved, honoured, lamented.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Edward Addison 22 years rector of this parish, who died May 28, 1843, aged 67 years. Also Maria Sarah Addison, his sister, who died April 8, 1843.

In the chancel was found in the year 1711, and within less than a foot of the surface, under a white stone, a stone coffin without any lid to it, the white stone acting as a covering for the upper part; and also a pewter chalice, the bowl and foot very thin, but the shaft thick and heavy, which Mr Cory, the rector, conceived to be a relic brought by the party interred from some pilgrimage¹. The pewter chalice rather showed the stone coffin to have held the body of one of his predecessors. It was customary for such coffins to be deposited just beneath the pavement, a rough stone slab being placed over them level with the pavement, or a coped lid sculptured with crosses of various fashions, and with other ornaments.

The basin of the font is octagonal, small, quite modern, and devoid of interest. The bottom part, on the contrary, which is equally octagonal, formed a portion of a much earlier font, one which may have occupied previously the same position; and which, if, as it seems to be, of Early English architecture, belonged to a church more ancient than that built by Sir Thomas le Chamberlayne.

About the body, and chancel of the church, are the matrices of five brasses, one of them with figures; and, since Dowsing says nothing in his Journal respecting a visit to the parish, he, iconoclast as he was, is not to be blamed for the spoliation. The beautiful raised cross slab in the pavement, partly of the north aisle, partly of the vestry, has been engraved

¹ Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, Vol. I. p. lxix.

by Cutts¹, who assigns it to the thirteenth century. Should this date be correct, and we may fairly assume that it is, the slab must be another relic of an earlier church, and thus have an additional interest attaching to it. Gough² has likewise given the slab, but without adding any remarks thereupon.

The pulpit, which has a flat modern testoon over it, is very deserving of notice, and to be highly admired, in consequence of the beautiful carved wood-work, whereof it is formed. Its ancient wood-work constitutes, in fact, the great recommendation of the church, and renders it so attractive an object to the curious, the whole building, from the east end of the chancel to the tower arch, together with the vestry, being full of it. It was brought from Jesus college chapel in 1787 by Mr Masters. The authorities of that college had disposed of it, because they wished to arrange the interior of their chapel more in accordance with the ideas then prevailing of comfort and neatness. This wood-work is profusely adorned with the mitre, and cock and globe, the two badges of Bishop Alcock, the founder of the college. In one part of it we have representations of horse-shoes, pincers, nails, &c., all emblems of the trade of a smith, or rather of a farrier, though the reason for their introduction is unknown to us. Could it be, that some member of a family, like that of Ferrars (*ferrarius*), who bore, at least, horse-shoes in their arms, was concerned in causing the wood-work to be originally executed? The handsome carved door, a portion of the same wood-work, which, in Mr Masters' arrangement, formed the north door of his church, is now the vestry-door for the clergy in the south transept of the cathedral at Ely. The Rev. Henry Fardell, on becoming vicar of Waterbeach in 1821, persuaded the rector, (without asking the sanction of the parish authorities,) to allow him to appropriate it, and replace it with a plain one of oak, his notion being, that

¹ *Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses*, Plate LIV. See also pp. 30, 44, 82.

² *Sepulchral Monuments*, Vol. I. p. cix. Plate III.

it was intimately connected with, and therefore ought to be preserved in, the cathedral. where Alcock had been bishop, and of which he was himself a prebend.

All the windows of the church were at first filled with painted glass, of which no more remains, than what we see in the uppermost portions of some of them. We might have expected a fair number of ancient coats of arms in the tracery, but we find only those already described.

The parish church of Landbeach before the Reformation, judging chiefly from the wills of several of the old inhabitants, was well provided with the peculiar ornaments of a Roman Catholic place of worship. For, besides the customary high altar, and rood-loft¹ with its proper furniture, it had a picture of our Saviour, an altar of S. James the apostle, with a lamp hanging before it, and, apparently, five images, namely, of the Virgin Mary, of our Lady of Pity, of our Lady, both at the chancel door, and in the chapel, and of S. Nicholas.

The guilds, or benefit clubs of that period, were two, the guild of All Hallows, and Jesus guild. They were both kept in the church, and had their own small altars. their own priests, and the images of their patrons. There was, however, a bequest by John Lane, in 1519, for the purpose of assisting in building a house for the former guild.

One method of obtaining funds for the reparation of the church in early days was somewhat singular. Memorandum. In y^e xiii yere of the Reyne of Kyng Henrie the vii [1498]

¹ The rood-loft at Guilden Morden, 'the best in this county,' stands out into the nave full seven feet from the chancel: its slender banded shafts are still kept painted, as they were originally: the figures of S. Ethelwold and S. Edmund are on the front. Each side of the passage under it into the chancel exhibits two of these monkish verses:—

Ad mortem diram, Ihesu, de me cape curam:

Vitam venturam post mortem redde securam.

Fac me confessum rogo te Deus ante recessum;

Et post decessum celo mihi dirige gressum.

Maister Thomas Cosyn, Maister of the Colledge of Corporis Christi, and our blyssyd Lady, in Cambryg, and Maister William Rakelyffe¹, hath ordeynyd for the comyn wele of the Tenants of Landebeche, that who sune ever sofyrrth [suffereyth] recelessly his flok of shepe to do any grete hurte or harme in the Medow, or in the f'eld, on there neybons Grasse or Corne, for yche Flok schall pay to the reparachon of the chyrche of Landebeche before rehersyd xii^d. And then two individuals are named, who were required to pay this fine. Maister Morgon the viii day of May hurte wyth hys schyppes the corne of dyverse men, for the whych he schall pay to the reparachon of the chyrche before sayd xii^d. Item, William Marchall for a like faute xii^d.

In the library of Caius college² exists an old manuscript book exhibiting an account of church goods for the several parishes within the archdeaconry of Ely. It is entitled *Vetus Liber Archidiaconatus Eliensis*, and gives us generally the result of two separate visitations, which are distinctly marked by the character of the writing; but, as regards Landbeach, the results of three, if not of four, visitations appear to be recorded therein.

1306 Ecclesia de Landebeche non appropriata: habet Rectorem, et taxatur ad x marcas. Solvit pro synodalibus ij^s. iiij^d; procuracionibus xij^d; denariis sancti Petri ij^s. Ornamenta sunt hæc: [ij^s] missal bonum: duo⁴ [iiij] Antiphonaria bona: legenda

¹ These were the lords of the two manors, the first being also rector of the parish. A daughter of Sir Edward Ratcliffe, Knt. was buried at Landbeach in 1608. Sir Edward, 'a foolish doctor of Physick,' had a brother named Jeremy, who was one of the translators of the Bible, and, as a fellow of Trinity college, the sinecure rector of Orwell. He came from Hitchin, and, most likely, had no connexion with the family of William Rakelyffe. Cooper's *Hist. of Cambridge*, Vol. iii. p. 71; *Athen. Cantab.* Vol. i. pp. 203, 552.

² Num. 204, Art. 11, p. 81.

³ This, and the three following insertions, in a much later hand.

⁴ This *duo*, and the next, scratched through; so also, under 1349, xl^e, quadragesimale being written on the margin. For an explanation of the books, &c. reference may be made to Rock's *Church of our Fathers*; Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*; and Clay's *Hist. of Waterbeach*.

bona: [j]ij gradalia sufficientia: epistolarium: [ij] manual bon[a]: martilogium¹ bonum: Duo [quatuor] paria vestimentorum integra cum pertinentiis: pixis eburnea sub serura: iiij^{or} phiole: fons sub serura²: ij cruces: turribulum bonum: duo vexilla.

1349 capa chori³: duo calices argentei: Quatuor superpellicia: Quatuor viole: velum xl^e quadragesimale: duo frontalia: Ordinale* de usu Sarum: unum antiphonarium; et gradale ex dono I rectoris⁴: Crismatorium.

j⁵ missale abbreviatum, et unum antiphonarium bonum.

Among the records deposited in the Public Record Office, Carlton Ride, London, is an Inventory of Church Goods, in which it is thus contained:—Landebeache. This is a trewe and perfect Inventorie indented made & taken the iiijth day of August anno regni regis Edwardi sexti vj^{to} [1552] by us Richarde Wylkes, Clerke, Henry Gooderich, John Huddleston, and Thomas Rudston, Esquyres⁶, Commyssioners emongest others assigned for the surveye & view of all maner of goodes, plate, Jewelles, Belles, and ornam^{tes}, as yet be remayninge, forthcomynge, & belonginge to y^e parochie church there, as hereafter foloweth.

Plate. Fyrste one Chalyce wth y^e patent of Sylver, poiz. xvj^{oz}.

Ornam^{tes}. Item ij Crosses thone of Copper, two olde copes,

¹ Martyrologium sequiores vocant martilogium.

² This was in accordance with a constitution of S. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1236. At that time the fonts were opened only at Easter, and Whitsuntide. Hence those highly ornamented covers, which were afterwards introduced, and of which some have remained until our own days.

³ A cope for use in the chancel.

⁴ John de Stowe?

⁵ Added in a faded ink, and a third, and much later, hand.

⁶ See a notice about three of these commissioners in Clay's *Hist. of Waterbeach*, p. 42. John Huddleston, of Sawston, was afterwards knighted by Queen Mary for privately entertaining her at his seat on the death of her brother, and aiding her to escape from the mob, who took part with Lady Jane Gray.

thone of whight sattyn wth y^e hole sute to y^e same, viz. deacon vestem^t and subdeacon, and thother of dornyx¹. A vestem^t of grene velvet, A hole sute of blewe sylke, wantynge y^e cope, ij vestem^{tes} one of redde sylke, thother of crymson, & one other of blewe, one surplesse, ij Alterclothes of dyaper and ij Towelles.

Belles². Item in the Steple there iij greate Belles, and one Sanctus Bell³.

All which parcelles above wrytton be dd [delivered] and comyttd by us, the saide Commyssioners, unto the salve kepinge of John Gotobedde, Thomas Warde. Richarde Footte, and Nicholas Auuger, parisheoners there. to be at all tymes forth comynge to be answered. Except and reserved the said Chalyce poz xvj ounces, the saide Clothes Towelles and surplesse delyvered unto Henry Aylem, and Wyllmus Thyrlowe, Church Wardens there, for thonlie mayntenance of dyvyne servyce in the said paroche churche. Rychord Bonsalle Curate. + by me Rychard Foott.

Another inventory of church goods is in existence, connected with the seventeenth century. and preserved among the parish documents, more curious in some respects even than the foregoing. This Indenture witnessethe that John Thorlow, and Thomas Foote, Churchwardens of the parish of Landbeach for this present

¹ A kind of stuff used for curtains, carpets, and hangings, so called from Doorni, or Tournay, where it was first made. A celebrated manufacture of it flourished at Pullham in Norfolk.

² The royal commissioners only left one bell out of four. See p. 63.

³ This bell was different from the sacring bell, and used for a different purpose. The sanctus bell was rung to indicate, that prayers were about to begin; the sacring bell, on the elevation of the host and chalice after consecration. *Jewel's Works*, Vol. i. p. 292; *Maskell's Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England*, p. 93, edit. 1846. The sacring bell in England down to the Reformation was generally a small hand-bell, carried by an attendant. Sometimes, however, it was a larger bell suspended on the outside of the church in a small turret directly over the chancel arch, and rung from below. The former was evidently the kind used at Landbeach. See p. 78.

year 1613, doe acknowledge, that there is belonginge to the Church of Landbeach aforesaid, and w^{ch} we have received by a former bill Indented from the precedent Churchwardens, theise severall thinges that followe, viz.:

Imprimis a silver Cyppe wth a Cover damasked for the Communion.

Item a stoupe of pewter for wyne.

Item a table for the commvnion.

Item a carpet of blewe satten¹.

Item twoe old table Cloathes.

Item a svrples for the minister.

Item an old svrples wthout sleeves².

Item a bible of the largest volume.

Item a booke of common prayer wth psalmes.

Item a booke wth singing psalmes for y^e Clarke.

Item the paraphras of Erasmus [upon the Gospels]³.

Item ij bookes of Homelies.

Item the booke of Cannons [of 1603-4].

Item a peice of silke remayninge of the commvnion carpett.

Item a great chest barred wth Iron wth ij lockes to keepe the bookes and linnen.

Item another barred chest wth iij lockes for the poore mens boxe⁴.

Item a litle chest wth iij lockes for the Register of Christninges, marriages, and burialles⁵.

Item a register booke for the same Christninges, &c.

¹ See canon LXXXII.

² The vestment. A garment formerly worn by the ministering priest at the celebration of the holy communion. Clay's *Book of Common Prayer Illustrated*, pp. 30, 100.

³ See Cramer's *Works*, Vol. II. pp. 155, 156, 499, 501. Park. Soc.

⁴ See canon LXXXIV. Our Prayer-Book, too, until 1662 recognised, in the rubric immediately after the offertory, the poore mennes boxe, as a regular article of church furniture.

⁵ See canon LXX.

Item a hearse [bier] for burialles.

Item a standing Lectorne.

Item a litle bell vnchanged.

Item ij ladders a great and a lesser.

Item a booke for strange preachers¹.

Item a booke of Articles².

Item since the entrance into o^r office we have bought the booke of Bishop Jewell commanded by authority³—the w^{ch} wth all other particulars hearin mentioned we acknowledge o^r selves by theise presentes charged to deliver to o^r successors at the expiration of oure office.

The church plate consists of two stoops, or flagons, of pewter, a larger and a smaller, antique in shape, with a silver cup and cover. This silver cup has on it *For the towne of Landbeach*. The cup and cover are both beautifully ornamented, and were once very handsome: they are now much worn, and battered. Since they are without any of the usual Assay Office letters, we cannot determine their date. There is only a v within a heart-shaped indentation, and that on the cup, the private mark of the maker, or seller. The parish possessed them, however, in 1613, because they are accurately described in the list of church furniture of that date.

The churchyard contains two perches less than half an acre. Near the east end of the church are stones with these inscriptions:—

Saered to the Memory of Robert Masters, B.D. F.S.A. the faithful and diligent Rector of this parish, whose Charity to the poor, and Humanity to the distressed, rendered his life truly

¹ See canon LII.

² See canon CXIX.

³ Archbishop Bancroft ordered, in 1610, that copies of the whole works of Bishop Jewel should be placed in churches. Cardwell's *Documentary Annals*, Vol. II. pp. 126, 127. Archbishop Parker had previously commanded *The Defence of the Apology* to be placed there.

exemplary, and his death lamented. He died July 5th, 1798, aged 84 years.

Sacred to the Memory of William Masters¹, vicar of Waterbeach, who, by a constant residence, and due attention to parochial duties, lived well respected, and died July 5th, 1794, aged 35 years.

In memory of Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Tinkler, B.D. rector of this parish, and Rebecca his wife, who died Nov. 12, 1854, aged 8 years. Also, of Annie their second daughter, who died March 16, 1847, aged 9 days.

A new mode of paying the parish clerk was adopted by the inhabitants in the seventeenth century. The original document is thus headed:—A Rate of the Houses for the clerk's wages, to be pay^d quarterly, made 22 September, 1639. The parish is divided into Green End, and Land End; and the sums, which vary from vj^d to j^d, amount altogether to 19^s. 6^d. At the bottom is:—And the said wages is to begin at Michaelmas next. And the clerk is to release his former accustomed wages of j^d an House, and the Exhibition from the Inhabitants commonly called Dinners² vsed to be given him at 2 feasts of the year, viz. Easter and Christmasse: Onely he shall retaine his accustomed Dueties at Churchings, Marriages, and Burialls. In one of the register books John Micklebrough records his having chosen Sept. 15th, 1737, Richard Levet senior to be clerk in the room of John Allen lately deceased. Also, in his room, on April 15th, 1754, he chose John Handly.

The second register book has at the end some account of the

¹ For a somewhat singular description of him, see Beloe's *Serugenarian*, Vol. I. p. 52.

² In poore Countrey Parishes, where the wages of the clerke is very small, the people, thinking it unfit that the clerke should duly attend at church, and lose by his office, were wont to send him in Provision, and then feast with him, and give him more liberality than their quarterly payments would amount unto in many years. Prynne's *Canterburies Doome*, p. 143. The town house was probably used for this feast. See p. 33.

various collections, which were made in the church from 1660 to 1685. A few of the more noticeable ones are here given:—

	£	s.	d.
July 7, 1661, [Collected] for William Nevill, Esq.) of the county of Clare, Ireland ¹)			
Aug. 11, 1661, For Philip Dardulo. a converted) Turke.)	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Oct. 27, 1661, For the Ministers of Lythuania	7	4	
Nov. 3, 1661, For the Fishing Brieft	6	7	
May 4. 1662, For a shipp lost in Ireland	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Feb. 28, 1663-4, For Repayring the Bridge at) Thrapston in Northamptonshire)	2	4	
Sep. 24, 1665, Collected towards the Brieft for) Jewes)	4	0	
Collected towards the Blowing up) of Rogers his house in Dover in) the county of Kent)	2	10	
Nov. 13, 1670, For y ^e Redemption of Captives) out of Turkish slavery.)	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
March 19, 1670-1, For Michael Kys, and Peter) Kys, Hungarians)	2	0	
March 25, 1677, For 30 Hungarian Ministers	5	6	
Sep. 26, 1680, For the Algerine captives	2	2	5
Jan. 1, 1681-2, Collected towards y ^e Relief of the) French Protestants)	1	12	1
March 19, 1681-2, Collected for Poland	3	7	
Feb. 4, 1683-4. Collected for Rebuilding y ^e Parish) Church of Portsmouth)	3	3	

The parish registers, the series of which is quite unbroken, date from 1538, a child being borne and cristen² on 18th

¹ The sum gathered on this occasion has been omitted. In the year 1661, beginning and ending with Lady day, were twenty-two collections for public and private objects, the contributions of the parishioners being £6. 19s. 1d., that is, about £23 of our present money.

² This is at first the usual form.

October in that year, though the letter of Thomas, lord Cromwell, lord privy seal, and vicegerent to the king's highness, ordering such documents to be kept, was merely issued in the previous month of September¹. To Henry Clifford their present completeness is principally due. He caused the first entries, as well as a portion of the others, to be fairly copied out, and joining to them what remained, compiled, and handed down to his successors, an extremely interesting and valuable volume. For eight years the baptisms, marriages, and burials, are all mixed up together; but, beginning with 1546, they occupy, yet not without exceptions, each its own portion of the book. In the new arrangement of the entries the Berynges are placed first. In 1578, and the succeeding year, the plague carried off a few of the parishioners: the family of Mr Hutton chiefly suffered². In 1590 George Smith, fawlekner, was buried; and likewise George Garrett, the ould clarke.

Among the entries for 1562 occur the following strange remarks:—Pope, the fox Will eate no grapes, and Whi, he can not git y^m; so at this towne thei lone inglish seruiss, because thei can haue none other, as apperith bi the candilbeme³ & rodlofte, as I think: iudge you by me. Nicolas Nemo. A.D. 1594. This could only have been written by some one, whose sentiments leant strongly to the Puritans, and who wished to insinuate, that, from the continued existence of the candilbeme & rodlofte, the inhabitants of Landbeach were still inclined to popery.

¹ Holinshed, Vol. III. p. 306, edit. 1807; Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*, Vol. I. Append. p. 180, edit. 1681.

² The plague was at Cambridge in 1574, and again in 1593.

³ The rood was sometimes supported by a beam, sometimes by a gallery. The latter was called the rood-loft, the former the rood-beam, or the candle-beam, from the great candles set on high candlesticks, and placed on each side of the rood. Much emulation was shewn in supplying these high candlesticks. Perhaps, from both being said to belong at the same time to the same church, unless only one is meant under the two terms, the candilbeme is to be here explained by *circulus cereus pendens super trabeam in cancello coram sacramento altaris*, no uncommon thing in our parish churches before the Reformation, and which might not have been removed in 1594.

The entries under the head of Berynges are closed with a quotation from Scripture:—Marvell not at this, for y^e hower shall come, in the which all y^e are in y^e graues shall heare his voice, and they shall come forth, that have done good, vnto y^e resurrection of life; but they, that hane done euill, vnto the resurrection of condemnation. John 5, vers. 28, 29. Finished and Subscribed by me Henry Clifford clerke wth my owen hande. 1598.

The division of the register-book headed Nuptiae ends thus:—Mariag is honorabull amonge all men, and the bed vndefiled; but whoremongers and adulterers God will Judge. Heb. 13 vers. 4. Finished and Subscribed by me Henry Clifford clerke w^h my owen hand. 1598.

The Cristennynge come last. During William Whalleye's incumbency, that is, from 1554 to 1558, the names of the sponsors are uniformly added. His tendencies were, of course, Roman Catholic. After the last entry is—This is life eternall to know the, The only trew God, and Jesus Christ whome thou hast sent. John 17 vers. 3. Finished and Subscribed By me Henry Clifford clerke w^h my owen hand. 1598.

The second register-book is but a duplicate of the first, from 1560 to 1597, the entries for that period being all fairly copied, and duly arranged. Commencing with 1597 it was used for recording such christenings, marriages, and burials, as continued to take place in the parish. At the beginning is written:—Registrum ecclesie parochialis de Landbeche Eliens. diosis, Renovatum penultimo Aprilis, Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe, Dei gratia, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie, fidei Defensoris &c. quadragessimo—et Anno 1598. After the baptisms for 1653-4 the following comes:—This tenth day of December 1653, William Foote being elected the Parish Register [Registrar] of the towne of Landbeach is approved of by [me], and sworne for the due execution of his office before me. Talbot Pepys¹. Such

¹ Recorder of Cambridge. See Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist*, Vol. iii. pp. 97, &c.

an appointment had been rendered necessary by an Act of Parliament passed the preceding 24th August. William Foote appears to have carefully executed his office, which he held only for about four years, since in 1657 D^r Rawley, and the churchwardens, again signed the parish register-book. Under 1675 we find this entry properly attested:—Sara Munns, the wife of Francis Munns, an Inhabitant in this parish, a Religious and Devout woman, did in all humility give and consecrate to God, and to the vse of this parish, a faire Communion Cloath of Diaper, and a Towell of the same, vpon Easter day, being the 28th of March, in the yeare of o^r Lord God, 1630, she deceasing the same yeare: And to this Gift she had the Consent and Approbation of her Husband. As witnesseth his hand subscribed. The Mark of + Francis Munns. Witnessed by W. Rawley, Rector Ecclesie. John Thurloe, William Annis, Churchwardens. Toby Clifforde.

Among the marriages for the year 1566 we have:—The Twoe and Twentye daye of October was maryed Mister Richard Kyrbye, and Mistress Margaret Merryalle: this Mister Kirbye was caryed to Church in a Chayre. He was lord of the manor of Bray, and died in the following February¹. Richard Bawdricke, and Florance Write, were joyned together in matrimonye the Twentieth daye of October. Memorandum, that this Florance was his fyft wyffe.

Under 1597 this occurs:—Mayster Henrye Gotobed, the Elder, Howskeeper, was buried upon the Fyft daye of the Moneth of December in the yeare above wrighten. The verses, which follow, are hardly deserving of transcription, except for the affectionate feeling displayed in them, and to show, what kind of things found their way into the register-books in former days.

Since tis my Chance to wright his names Recorde,
who in his lyfe was Father vnto me;

¹ See p. 25.

He wright theis lynes vppon his lyfes afforde [worth],
who at his deathe a very saynte was hee.

Then blame not mee, what ere yow are, my frend,
That would not have his prayses at an end.

Conlde I Ingrosse his lyfes eternall prayse,
his lambllike, loving, lowly meecknesse,
his honest yowth, his aged latter dayes,
which shone as fayre, as dooth the sonulye brightness:

Yf in Compare such brightnesse maye be spoken,
his Meeklye hart was vertues lovelye token.

He was that dove, that sent his [its] soule to heaven,
and offerd yt to Joves celestially shrine;
and set the worlde at verye syx and seaven
only with sayntes together to Combine;

And breathd out lyfe vnto the worldes disdayne,
hoping to winn a better lyfe againe.

Wright by me John Gotobed anno domini 1598, Regine 40.
John Gotobed not only composed the above lines, but wrote them, together with the entry of his father's burial, in the register-book: he alludes to the latter circumstance in the first line.

Richard Foote, late Clarke of the parish, was buried February 16th, 1646-7. Toby Flavill, late clark of the parish, was buried June 28th, 1659. Thomas Sparrowe a Crisome¹ child was buried March 5th, 1663-4.

We may now turn to the wills² of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and see what information it is possible to glean therefrom in relation to the parish of Landbeach. This information, however, will be found to be almost entirely connected with the church, and its furniture, on which points it is very full, and interesting.

¹ Unbaptised. See *Bibliotheca Topog. Britan.* Vol. i. Append. to Herne, pp. 181, &c.

² The extracts from these wills have been taken chiefly out of Mr Masters' book of *Collectanea de Landbeach*. In Bacon's *Works*, Vol. iii. pp. 116, &c. Park. Soc. we have a complete formula for an early Reformation will.

Henry Chaumberleyn made his will on the festival of S. Vincent [22 January] 1344-5. Among his directions are:—ante corpus meum die sepulture, nomine principal [mortuary], equum meum meliorem, et ad distribuendum pauperibus, et exequias meas celebrandas, triginta libras. Item ego lego decem libras ad celebrandum in proximo anno post-obitum meum; et facio et constituo Dominum Thomam, filium meum, militem, et Dominum Johannem [de Stowe], Rectorem ecclesie de Landbeche, executores meos. Et omnia residua bonorum meorum do et lego predictis Thome et Johanni ad missas celebrandas, et ad pauperibus distribuendum, prout melius viderint anime mee expedire

William Keryche [Keteryche]¹ made his will 20th October, 1479:—Lego corpus meum sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali de Landbeche juxta patrem meum: summo altari pro decimis oblitis vj^s viij^d: fabrice dicte ecclesie pro sepultura mea vj^s viij^d:² Abbatisse et conventui de Denney ad custodiendum anniversarium meum, parentum meorum, et benefactorum, lxxvj^s viij^d: Katherine filie mee pro suo maritagio, et ad ipsam salve custodiendam, xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d, cum pervenerit ad legitimam etatem; et si contingat dictam Katerinam obire antequam pervenerit ad dictam etatem, quod absit, quod dicta xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d traderentur Domine et conventui de Denney ad custodiendum predictum anniversarium in perpetuum: iiij^{or} ordinibus Fratrum³ in Cantabrigia viij^s: residuum omnium bonorum meorum lego executoribus meis ad disponendum pro anima mea, parentum, et amicorum meorum, prout eis melius videbitur expedire: Abbatisse et conventui de Denney pro debito patris mei x^{li}: item predictae Abbatisse et conventui pro Domina Elizabet filia mea, pro unione professione et introitu ordinis Domine predictae lx^s:

¹ A *John Keterich* was successively bishop of S. David's, of Lichfield and Coventry, and of Exeter, between 1414 and 1419.

² Evidently the fee for burial (within the body of the church) was to go to the maintenance of the fabric.

³ The four orders of mendicant friars, the Austin (the Hermits of S. Austin), the Dominican or Preaching (black), the Franciscan (grey), and the Carmelite (white).

item volo quod Domina Abbatissa de Denney, Domina Agnes Keryche sorores mee, et Domina Elizabet Keryche filia mea habeant xl^s.

Henry Lane, senior, by his will dated 9th April, 1493, leaves among other bequests to y^e torches vj^s viij^d: to the abbesse of Denney for diuerse trespasses on her connyes [conies] ij^s:¹ to the said abbesse and convent to be prayed for xx^s: to y^e high altar at Waterbeeche ij^s: for mending the ways y^e xx^s: Mast. Robert Halytreholme preyst to be my preyst, and to syng and praye for me by the space of a year. and have for his salary e^s: to each of my god children, and to every childe of my kynne and blod an ewe and lamb: to his son Henry his creke plough and iiij mares: to Henry his little macer² with ij silver spoons: to Thomas his old maser with ij silver spoons.

Ds. *John Strayn*³, capellanus, by will dated viij Jul. 1496, orders his body to be buried in the churchyard near his parents: for a taper to burn before the ymage of the blessed Virgin, to have pity upon his soul as long as may be, vj^s viij^d: to the torches vj^s viij^d: to the repair of the bells xx^s: to the convent of Denney x^s: to every household in Landbeeche xij^d: to Mast. Cosyn, master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a book called Pupilla Oculi⁴; and to Mast. Seyntwary, fellow, meum parvum portiforium.

William Richerd, by will made in 1504, leaves to the sepulchre

¹ As lady of the manor of Waterbeach cum Denney she had a right of free warren also in Landbeach.

² Macer, maser, and mazer, was a drinking bowl originally of maple wood, whence its name, derived from a Dutch word. The name was afterwards applied to all bowls of the same form, or used for the same purpose, of whatever material made. *Tymms' Bury Wills*, pp. 230, 246; *Masters*, Append. p. 34.

³ See p. 39.

⁴ Omnibus presbyteris, precipue Anglicanis, summe necessaria. Diben's *Typographical Antiquities*, Vol. iii. p. 20. A work by John de Burgo [Burrough Green], who was chancellor of the university of Cambridge in 1335, 'of the very highest authority on the laws ecclesiastical, which were then in force in England.'

light¹ xx^s: to the picture of our Saviour vj^s viij^l; and to a priest to sing masse x^s.

Elizabeth Racelyffe, by will dated 6 March, 1505-6, desires to be buried in the church near her husband William: she leaves to the high altar iij^s iiij^d: she wishes to have a Priest to sing mass for one year for her soul, and for the souls of Thomas Kyrkeby [her first husband], and of William Radelyffe, their sons and daughters: she gives to her son Robert Kyrkeby xl^s. with a silver salt and cover to his wife: to her sons Richard, and Ralph, Kyrkeby vj^s viij^d each.

Agnes Wylllys, widow of William, by will proved 24th April, 1518, bequeaths to the high awter of Landbeeche duas pelves; and to Sir Robert de Knaresborough² unam crucem argenteam et auratam, unumque lapidem in ejus extremitate continentem.

John Lane, by will dated 14th March, 1518-9, bequeaths to the mayntaining of y^e sepulchre light iij^s iiij^l: to the reparacion of y^e churche xl^s: vj^{li} of clene wax for a torche, to remayne to the said churche: to the paving of y^e stretes, if hit may be performed, xx^s: to y^e Gilde of All-Hallowes, or towards making a howse for the Gilde, xj^s; with small legacies to the churches at Waterbeeche, and Milton.

Thomas Lane, by will proved 4th June, 1519, orders his body to be buried in the churche of Landbeeche before the image of S. Nicolas by the grave of his father: he bequeaths to the high awter iij^s iiij^d: to the reparacion of the body of the church xl^s: to the belles vi^s viij^d: to the sepulchre light vj^s viij^d: to the Gilde of All Hallowes xx^s: x^{li} of waxe for a torch: to every householder xij^d: to each of the four Orders of Friars in Cambridge iij^s iiij^d: he leaves also legacies to Waterbeeche, and Milton; to Mast. Pykerynge, Parish Priest³ of Landbeeche, iij^s iiij^l to pray for his

¹ The Easter, or holy-week, sepulchre used to have lights set before it. *Zurich Letters*, Third Series, pp. 230, &c.

² Capellanus?

³ As Peter Nobys, the rector, was non-resident, by Parish Priest may be meant curate.

soul : Sir John Howe, clerk, to singe masse for his soul iij dayes in eche weke for one year, and to have v^{li} for so doing, and assisting every sunday at divine service¹; and to have an obit kept for him.

John Kirby, by will proved 23rd March, 1520-21, orders his body to be buried before the awter of S. James: he leaves to the high awter ij^s; and to Fryer Richard Kilborne x^s for a trentall², &c.

Robert Kirby, gentleman, by will dated in March, 1520-21, orders his body to be buried in the church before the altar of S. James: he bequeaths to the high awter ij^s: to the Gilde of All Hallowes vj^s viij^d: to the awter of S. James vj^s viij^d: to the belles vj^s viij^d: to his wife the manor³ place, &c.

Thomas Page, whose will is dated 14th May, 1521, bequeaths to the high altar a comb of barley: to the belles three bushels of barley; and to the Gilde of All Hallowes one quarter of wheat.

Alice Lane, widow of John Lane, leaves money in 1526 to Jesus Gilde. and Jesus Masse.

John Warde, by will proved 19th March, 1528-9, bequeaths j^{li} of waxe to our Lady at the chancell dore.

Edward Lane, by will proved 5th February, 1529-30, leaves to the sepulchre light xij^d: to the belles iij^s iiij^d: to the torches xij^d: to All Hallowes light j^{li} of waxe: to the Rode j^{li}: to our Lady in the chapell j^{li}; and to our Ladye of Pitye⁴ j^{li}: he styles Mast. William Sowde his curate, and gostly father superior.

Robert Grege, gentleman, by will proved 28th April, 1534, bequeaths to his three daughters Christian, Dorothy, and Johan, xx ewes and lambs eche with a cowe and calf; and ecc loads of gravel for the towne.

¹ He was to occupy a stall in the chancel, and to form one of the choir.

² A trental consisted of thirty masses said by threes within the octaves of ten fixed festivals of the church. Latimer's *Works*, Vol. i. p. 56, note 1, Park. Soc.

³ The manor of Bray. See p. 25.

⁴ See Mrs Jameson's *Legends of the Madonna*, pp. 26, &c. edit. 1857.

Robert Smithe bequeaths by will, proved 16th September, 1537, to John Witton his sworde and buckler, &c.; and to Sir John Halywell¹ his new sadall.

William Thurlowe, by will proved 12th November, 1545, bequeaths to the cawsey of Landbeeche lxxx loads of gravel.

Nicolas Aunger, by will proved 21st March, 1555-6, leaves to the parson [William Whalleye] v^s: to the church xli^s: to the Poore box vj^s viij^d; and to the Highways v^s.

Gregory Lynton, at his death in 1569, bequeaths to his brother Gilbert of Long Melford his sword and hangers.

The rectory-house stands at the south-east corner of the churchyard within a brick wall and fence: the ground around it measures about an acre and a half, which is nearly all laid out as a garden. Large sums of money having of late years been expended upon it, it makes now a convenient and satisfactory residence, except that it is situated too much below the level of the road. A portion of the house consists of the remains of the original dwelling, that erected in the middle of the fourteenth century, and contemporaneous with the tower, and chancel, of the present church. The other parts are chiefly renovations, modern improvements, and additions. Mr Masters enclosed the open space between the north and south wings to form the hall, added the staircase, and gave a new west front to the whole: Mr Burroughes contrived the drawing-room by a new arrangement of the interior, and made its bay-window; and Mr Tinkler added the stone porch. Hung up in the hall, are three well-executed coats of arms on wood, preserved in all probability for their workmanship, one having the arms of Zouch², (with a file of three points for difference,) and of Whitmore³, quarterly; whilst of the

¹ Curate to William Sowode.

² The Zouches were the descendants in the female line of the earls of Brittany. Ellis' *General Introduction to Domesday Book*, Vol. i. p. 366.

³ Sir George Whitmore, Kut. a distinguished native of Shropshire, was closely connected with Waterbeach. See Clay's *History* of that parish, pp. 76, &c.; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Vol. ii. p. 1577.

others one bears simply the arms of Zouch, gules, ten bezants 4.3.2.1, the other the arms of Whitmore, emerald, fretté, topaz.

Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, the founder of the church, may have erected also the habitation for the rector, which was at first, as is quite evident from what we yet see, entirely of stone, and occupied the space covered by the north and east sides, with probably a part of the south side, of the existing building. It was arranged in some measure according to the collegiate plan. For, of the two doorways, which still excite our curiosity, with a little nich for an image between them at the top, and their many Decorated ornaments, one was the entrance to the usual buttery for bread and beer, the other led to the door of the parlour. That the notion respecting a buttery there, notwithstanding the ornamentation, is correct, we may gather with certainty from the terms of Thomas Cosyn's lease of the rectory in 1512¹, whereby he expressly retained certain chambers over the Parlor (the present dining-room) and Botry for his own use. The chambers intended could only be such, as were wont to be reached by a staircase to the east of these two doorways, which staircase Mr Tinkler partly removed in consequence of a new application of the space, while the upper portion of it he closed up. Mr Burroughes alluded to the same staircase, when, wishing to prove the antiquity of a part of the rectory-house, he wrote, 'the steps up to the chambers being all solid prisms of timber.' Thus, therefore, what serves mainly for the kitchen was in the sixteenth century, and always had been, the great hall, where the rector took his meals, and entertained his guests, who were furnished with their requirements, at least, of bread and ale, from the 'Botry' at the north end of it. This view of the matter will greatly help us to determine, to what purpose the crypt, which has been such a puzzle, was applied. It is now a wine cellar: it was in early days a cellar for

¹ See p. 52.

beer, and whatever else the rector chose to provide for his ordinary occasions, and festivities. The crypt is still in the same state, as when it was built, only then it extended further towards the east; and, like the two doorways, can hardly be conceived to have more ornament, than was consistent with the style of the period. The roof of the crypt is vaulted agreeably to its Decorated character: it is of brick cemented, and has for a boss a rose; moreover, other roses are ranged in a line on each side. On the north side are also two coats of arms both belonging to Bishop de L'Isle, one his family coat, as given on p. 69, but without the bordure, the other a fanciful coat¹, which he adopted on becoming bishop, gules, a chevron, or, between three trefoils of the second, slipped, argent.

The rectory-house must have been in a very dilapidated state, when William Sowode obtained the living in 1528. For we find him boasting, a few years later, of the money, which he had spent upon it, and promising, like a good and conscientious man, to be equally, if not more, liberal for the future². In what way he was accustomed to lay out his money, he does not tell us. One thing, however, we do know; that he put up on the east side of the great hall, exactly in the centre, an oaken chimney piece ten feet wide, because it has at the one corner a W, and at the other an S. He may have erected likewise the Tudor arch leading into what was from of old the 'Parlor,' and which has been for some time blocked up. The style of the arch coincides with the age, wherein he lived. The only other observation, in reference to the rectory-house, which it seems necessary to make, concerns the carved wood-work opposite the buttery. This dates, most likely, from about the year 1600, or a little later; and was possibly placed, where it now is, when the rector, whoever he was, thought

¹ He had another coat of this kind, gules, on three bezants the three kings of Cologne. Bedford's *Blazonry of Episcopacy*, p. 39. Archbishop Parker used five private seals.

² See p. 53.

proper to confine the dimensions of the great hall, and to provide for a larger degree of comfort, and convenience, to those, who usually inhabited it. On the other hand, Mr Masters may have subsequently introduced it, as some say he did, relying on his well-known taste in such matters, and somewhat also on tradition.

A long series of churchwardens' accounts exists, from 1639 to 1681, both inclusive, bound up at the end of the earliest register-book. From these are here printed a variety of extracts illustrative of the history of one parish during that most important period, and bearing, no doubt, in some degree, upon the history of other parishes, particularly, of such as are near.

		£	s.	d.
1639	For a balricke for the sance ¹ bell	0	0	4
	Payd for 2 bookes for the church	0	0	10
	Payd for the pore manes boxe, &c. . . .	0	13	10
	Payd for the breade and wine at bothe the communinges at Whissontide	0	9	4
	Payd for one bell rope ²	0	2	0
	Giuen to a pore minister	0	0	6
	Payd to John Wisdome for painting the pulpit	1	0	0
	Payd Ducking for mending the schoole howse	0	1	10
	Payd for our booke of artickles, and oure Elye fardinges, and taking our othes	0	2	1
	Spente for our dinners at the visitation	0	9	6
	Payd for perfume for the churche ³	0	1	0

¹ This is also styled 'the saintes bell,' both terms being corruptions of *sanctus*. See p. 76, note 3.

² No further entry about the bells will be given. These entries are throughout so numerous, as to shew, that bell-ringing was much practised at Landbeach. It was a very expensive amusement.

³ Frankincense was burnt at the dedication of chancels and altars; moreover, on great festivals, to air and purify the church preparatory to its being used, and at the reading of the first lesson. *Hierurgia Anglicana*, pp. 9, 130, &c. 133, 365, 395; George Herbert's *Priest to the Temple*, ch. xiii.

	£	s.	d.
Payd Richard Foot for making cleane the schoole howse	0	0	6
Payd for a hooode for our minnister . . .	1	6	6
Payd for 33 pounce of soder ¹	1	13	0
Payd for frankecum sence	0	0	6
Payd for breade and wine at the commu- niones at crismus	0	9	8
Payd Wisdome for his laste paynting of the pulpit	0	5	0
Payd for making the hearse [bier], &c. . .	0	7	6
Payd Smith and Tiplady for carring the rope in frith fenn	0	1	0
Payd to 2 poore woman that had lose by fire ²	0	0	4
Spent on the ringers on the crounation day [2nd February]	0	1	0
Payd goode Fison for washing the 2 surplices	0	1	0
Payd for the breade and wine for the 2 com- muniones at Ester	0	12	0
Payd Pattricke for whipping the doges ³ , for one holle yeares wages	0	1	0
Payd Wisdome for his yeares wages for glasing the Church windoes	0	12	0
Giuen him in earnest for 6 yeares more . .	0	0	6
<hr/>			
Receied for the Church lott ⁴	0	13	4

¹ The state of the leads of the church was diligently attended to. Many entries occur in each year respecting them. The sums thus laid out were considerable.

² A very frequent entry.

³ Dog-whippers was a usual term for the parish beadies, or vergers, so also for the bedesmen of cathedrals, as it still is. Dogs must have been much more common formerly, than they are now; besides, churches were left more open. Bishop Montagu, in his Visitation Articles of 1638, asked, whether dogs were kept from coming to profane the Lord's table? Altar rails are partly due to the fear of such profanation. Heylyn's *Life of Archbishop Laud*, pp. 289, 332.

⁴ See p. 45.

	£	s.	d.
Receied for Rent of the towne land . . .	1	10	0
Receied by a Rate	10	4	3
Receied by a nother Rate	4	14	0
Receied the ouer pluse since the last yeare from the laste Church Wardens	2	6	9
1640 Spent when we and our sides men ¹ were sowrne	0	1	9
Layed out at the perambalation for tow dayes on the people	0	16	10
Layed out for tow bookes for the faste . .	0	1	10
Payed for one booke of Cannons ² and one prayer	0	0	10
Layed out on the ringers on gunpowder treason daye ³ for beere	0	2	9
Layed out for twice washinge the Com- munion Clothes	0	2	0
Payed to the pariter [apparitor] for a prayer for the parlement, and bringinge woord of y ^e fast	0	0	6
Layed out for our Ely farthinges . . .	0	0	6½
For washinge the church lininge, and scowr- inge the Stoo pes	0	1	6
Layed out on Ester daye and low Sundaye for the Communiones	0	10	1
1641 Geiuen to twoe Souldyers ⁴	0	0	2

¹ Sidesmen, or Synods men, do not appear to have been chosen in Landbeach after 1671. Some parishes in Cambridge, and elsewhere, still choose them. See Johnson's *Clergyman's Vade Mecum*, Vol. i. pp. 168, 169, edit. 1723.

² Could these be the abortive Canons of 1640? For an account of them, see Cardwell's *Synodalia*, Vol. II. pp. 593, &c.

³ An entry regularly repeated, as might have been expected from the complexion of the times.

To explain the frequency with which similar items occur, it should be remembered, that Landbeach was on the direct road from Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, and therefore to Lynn.

		£	s.	d.
	Spent on Kinge Charles his birth daye, the			
	19 of November	0	1	6
	Geiuen to the Herdman in earnest . . .	0	0	6
	Geiuen likewise to the hoggard ¹ for earnest	0	0	6
1642	Geiuen to 13 Irish ² people	0	1	0
	Spent when we went to the Justices to take			
	Protestacion, and to deliver in a bill ³ .	0	1	3
	Paid for the heardsman's horne	0	2	0
	Paid for the Peticyon wryteinge . . .	0	0	6
1644	Spent att Cambridge of 12 men that went			
	about the petition against the Docter ⁴ .	0	6	6
	Paid to John Annis for writeinge the Coue-			
	nante, and parchment	0	2	0
1645	Layed out to one pore man that was burnte			
	by the rebelles in Ireland	0	0	6
1646	Layed out for mates for the Chansell .	0	2	0
1648	Goodman Laurance for laicing doune the			
	grafe ⁵	0	3	4
	For woode for the setes in the porch ⁶ .	0	1	0
1650	Paid Will Smith for flooring the schole			
	house ⁷	0	3	0
	Paid for washing the towne lining . .	0	0	8
	Paid goodman Lawrence for defacing the			
	kinges armes	0	2	0

¹ It is mentioned in the vestry-book under 17th April, 1655, that Henry Safford was hyred to keepe the Swyne vntill one fortnight after the Parson cryd a haweky, att 4^d per Swyne per quarter.

² Irish people are common objects of relief from this time.

³ A written statement of grievances.

⁴ This petition against Dr Rawley, the rector, may have been on religious matters: the date of the entry seems to favour the notion. Cole says, 'Rawley, probably, conformed during the usurpation.'

⁵ The churchwardens always took the fee, 6s. 3d., for a grave in the body of the church; but hardly for one in the chancel. See p. 85, note 2.

⁶ There are no seats now.

⁷ This has long ceased to exist.

		£	s.	d.
1651	Giuen to a poore man and three childderen which came out of Chessheere, and had a certevocate	0	0	4
	Giuen to one which had binn a souldger in the Parl. servis seauen yeares and had a certevocate for to goe to the bath for euer, and to be releued in his Journie	0	0	10
1652	Payd for 4 matts for the people to knelle on at the Communion ¹	0	1	0
1653	Spente at towe monthley metinges	0	1	0
	Spente at House at a monthley metinge ²	0	1	0
1656	Elle fardens ³	0	3	3
	Giuen to a plundred minester	0	1	6
1659	Giuen to a poor minster and his wife and his daughter and 4 childderen	0	0	9
	Payd to Patterick for this years wages for keping the dogs out of the Church	0	1	0
	For washing y ^e towne linin and scowring the flagons	0	0	8
1660	Paid to the Painters for seting up the Kings armes	2	5	0
	Paid to the Parriter for a booke for keping the fast for y ^e Kings death ⁴	0	1	10

¹ No mention of the purchase of bread and wine for the communion has occurred since the year ending at Easter, 1643, nor will again occur until 1667; yet, from this entry, and a similar one under 1646, so likewise from several other entries, it is quite clear, that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was accustomed to be administered. The provision of the elements is uniformly recorded after 1667.

² Of the magistrates. All the public business for the Cambridge district was then transacted at the hamlet of Howes on the Huntingdon road, near to Girton, and some of it, down to a very recent period, at a public house, the only remains of the hamlet.

³ A mistake exists in this item. The Ely farthings amounted only to 6½*d*, even if money still continued to be paid on that account. See p. 31.

⁴ This occurred previously to the drawing up even of the first of the

		£	s.	d.
1661	Laid out on the Coronation day [23 rd April]	0	8	0
1662	Paid for a sourvis booke ¹	0	8	0
	Paid for a surplis	2	5	0
	Paid at the Bishowp visitation	0	5	0
	For making cleane the school house lande .	0	0	6
	Paid at the Archdecon Visitation for our diners, &c.	0	10	7
	Paid for the Kings Letter ²	0	0	6
	Paid to gooddy Waiman for Washing the lining and pewter	0	1	4
	Paid for Washing the Surplis twice . . .	0	2	0
	Paid for a booke of Articles	0	1	0
1663	Giuen to a man taken by the Turkish pirats	0	0	10
	Spent at the archdeacons visitation for din- ners for our schues, and the sids men, and Ely farthings, &c.	0	3	6
1664	For the horne mending.	0	0	8
	For the Church booke	0	4	6
1665	Paid for two bookes one for the thanksgiue- ing, and another for the fast ³	0	1	0
	For washing the surplis against the feast .	0	1	0
	Spent at a Bonefier	0	0	6
	Paid for caricing the broaken bell to Cam- bridge	0	1	0

two Forms of Prayer for 30th January mentioned in the *Synodus Anglicana*.
See Clay's *Book of Common Prayer Illustrated*, p. xv, note.

¹ The last revised edition.

² Charles II. issued, 26th December, 1662, a Declaration announcing his intention of mitigating the rigor of the late Act of Uniformity; ostensibly, to ease the Dissenters, secretly, to favour the Roman Catholics.

³ A Fast was observed, 5th April, for the success of the war against the Dutch; and, 4th July, a Thanksgiving for the victory obtained over them, 3rd June, off Harwich.

		£	s	d.
	Paid for washeing y ^e Surplis & table Linnen at Michaelmas ¹ last	0	2	0
1666	Spent on the Ringers on the thankesgiueing day	0	1	6
	Paid for 1 booke & 2 proclamations for a thanksgiuing and humillation ²	0	1	0
	Paid for making the Church Cloath, and silke	0	1	3
1667	Paid to a poor Minister which came w th his Majesties Letter	0	0	6
	Paid for bread & wine for two Communions	0	6	2
1669	Paid to three poore men which came w th Letters Testimonial for a loss by fier	0	0	8
	Paid to Mr Dornington for warchinge for the Breefe for the fier at London	0	2	0
1670	For shooting and destroying the Jackdayes in the church	0	1	0
	For mending and washing the surplis and other linen at Michaelmas	0	2	0
	Spent at Toby Leaches when the townes men mete about our rate, and the overseeres	0	2	0
	Giuen to a minister that had a losse by the fier at london	0	2	6
	Paid for workemanship about the graues	0	3	8
	For a quarter [of a pound] of frankinsence ³	0	0	3
1671	For a new common prayer book	0	12	0
	Giuen to seuen trauelers which had a cer- tificate to testifye their losses, and for their logging	0	3	0

¹ The first intimation of a regular quarterly communion.

² A Thanksgiving was kept, 14th August, for successes over the Dutch. There was a Fast, 10th October, on account of the Fire of London.

³ None had been bought, it seems, since 1639. The custom, however, of fumigating churches did not die out until several years after 1670. *Hierurgia Anglicana*, pp. 183, 184.

		£	s.	d.
	For two bookes for the fast	0	1	0
1673	For bread and wine after haruist	0	2	1
	Paid at y ^e visitation of y ^e Archdeacon for Ely farthings	0	2	10½
	For bread & wine for the holy Communion at Michaelmas	0	2	1
	Paid for 2 bookes for the fast	0	1	0
1677	For mending of the hood	0	0	6
1678	Paid to a poore man which came w th the broad Seale for a loss by sea	0	1	6
1679	For two bookes for the fast	0	1	0
	Paid to the Chanceler's man, when he came to visit the church	0	2	6
	. Paid to the widdow Sparrow for washing the surplis Mr Rawlie gave to the towne	0	1	0
	Paid for bookes for the fast	0	1	0
	For mending the hood	0	0	6
1681	Two bookes for the fast—december 22	0	0	8
	To a man with a letter of request for loss by fire	0	1	0
	Paid for two books of the Kings declaration ¹	0	1	2
	Paid for bread and wine for two communions about S. Michaell	0	4	2

THE RECTORS.

Mr Masters mentions² three priests as possessing the rectory of Landbeach in the twelfth century, William, Bernard, and Bartholomew. However, from researches prosecuted sub-

¹ A Declaration stating the causes, why he had dissolved the last two parliaments, was, on the advice of Archbishop Sancroft, read in all the churches.

² Append. p. 20.

sequently to the publication of his History of the college, he discovered, that he had been led into error, and had assigned to Landbeach what really belonged to the neighbouring parish of Waterbeach. The first rector, that we actually have any account of, is

Mast. *Pers de Cantebrija*, who was presented in the reign of Hen. II. by Aleyn de Beeche, and died after holding his preferment two years. The exact date of this presentation we cannot ascertain, but it could only have been early in Henry's reign. Aleyn de Beeche presented, because he held land of Sir William de Peverel, and Sir William's property had been divided among his sisters by 1168¹.

William, the son of Humfrey, had the king's letters of presentation, 19th May, 18 John [1216], to the church of [Land] Beeche, the donation whereof pertained to the king, because the lands of Robert de Beeche, son and heir of Aleyn de Beeche, were in his hands².

William de London succeeded to the living in the reign of Hen. III., and before the year 1229³. He was presented to it by Robert de Beeche himself. He held the rectory twenty years, and died at Landbeach.

*Richard de London*⁴ was rector 40 Hen. III. [1255], and must have then been so for several years, as Robert de Beeche (who died about 1240) gave him also the presentation. Richard de London continued rector twenty-four years, and like his predecessor died at Landbeach.

Mast. *Laurence de Mannebye* was presented to the rectory by John le Bere, eldest son of Helen de Beeche, and guardian to John Avenel, her great nephew.

¹ See p. 11.

² He had seized upon them on some pretext or other.

³ See p. 51.

⁴ Cole's MSS. Vol. viii. pp. 1, &c. *Thomas* de London was in 1273 one of the brethren of the order of Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of Christ, in Cambridge.

Thebaud [Theobald] *le Chaumberleyn* was presented by his father, Sir Walter. He held the rectory a very short time. The document styled a Remembraunce arranges these ancient rectors in the order here adopted; but, as in 1255 Sir Walter was granted the liberty of presenting after the death of Richard of London¹, perhaps Thebaud le Chaumberleyn ought properly to have been placed before Laurence de Mannebye.

David de Offyngton was presented by Walter de Rives at the request of Mast. Henry de Wengham². The Le Chaumberleyn family were still, however, the actual patrons for the turn: demora le presentee Walter avandit. David de Offyngton was rector two years in the reign of Hen. III., and then resigned his preferment.

John le Chaumberleyn was presented by his father Walter, grandson of Sir Walter, before the end of the reign of Hen. III. A fortnight after Easter, 27 Edw. I. [1299], Philip le Fitz-Hernys nominated him to the rectory of Eltisley, whereupon, 'par la pluralité,' he was obliged to vacate his living of Landbeach. This date should be 27 Edw. III. [1353] according to Cole³; but he is certainly wrong. There was a second clergyman in the family with the same Christian name. Johannes le Chaumberleyn was ordained an acolyte by Bishop Montacute, 5 Kal. Aprilis, 1338, and subdeacon, 4 Kal. Aprilis, 1342.

*Richard de Walpol*⁴ was presented, and, apparently, in 1299, by John le Bere, nephew of the John le Bere before mentioned,

¹ See p. 48.

² Henry de Wengham or Wingham was lord chancellor from 1255 to 1260. He became bishop of London in 1259, and died two years after. Lord Campbell's *Hist. of the Lord Chancellors of England*, Vol. i. pp. 130, 131.

³ *Collect. Topog. et Genealog.* Vol. v. p. 365.

⁴ *Ralph de Walpol*, from 1271 to 1283, was archdeacon of Ely, and rector of Somersham; he also became successively bishop of Norwich, and Ely. Another *Richard de Walpol* belonged, 9 Kal. Augusti, 1341, to the convent of Hermit friars of St Austin at Cambridge.

and grandson of Helen de Beeche, as guardian to William Avenel, great grandson of her sister Isabel.

Thomas de Berningham died rector in 1308. A dispute immediately sprung up respecting the right of appointing a successor¹.

John de Herdewick had been in possession of the rectory, 16 Edw. II. [1323], for some years, but how many is uncertain. He died at Landbeach. Thomas in the Herne was chaplain here 2 Edw. III. [1328], and, possibly, during John de Herdewick's incumbency. This rector manifestly belonged to a family of some importance in the county, since we read of Robert de Herdewyk, who in the reign of Hen. III. held a manor in Comberton, the adjoining village to Hardwick. John de Herdewyk, vicar of Comberton, had permission, 13 Kal. Aprilis, 1343, to perform divine service during his illness, and also to have it performed, in an oratory in his own house.

John de Stowe was rector, 4 Kal. Februarii, 1345-6². For Bishop Montacute by a document of that date granted him the office of penitentiary, or confessor, to all his parishioners, except in the five cases, which were wont to be reserved to himself. John de Stowe had probably been rector some little time. He died of the plague in 1349. Bentham supposed the diocese of Ely, consisting as it did merely of the Isle of Ely, and the county of Cambridge, to have then had 145 incumbencies, (now the same extent of country has 170,) and Bishop de L'Isle's register shews for the year 1349, beginning and ending with Lady-day, an admission of 92 clergymen, more than one half of the whole number of incumbents, though some few parishes occur twice³. William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, founded Trinity Hall, 15th January, 1349-50, in consequence of the same

¹ See p. 43.

² *William de Stowe* was admitted about the same time a member of the Guild of Corpus Christi. Masters, p. 7.

³ Cole's MSS. Vol. xxiii. pp. 72, &c.; Bentham and Stevenson's *Hist. of Ely Cathedral*, Vol. II. Notes, pp. 37, 33; Fleetwood's *Chron. Precios.* p. 76.

plague, to secure a regular supply of clergy for his diocese¹. The members of his college were chiefly to cultivate the study of the canon and civil law, in both which he was himself a great proficient.

Richard Abbat, of Eryswell, was presented to the rectory, 18th June, 1349, by Sir John Avenel, Knt., the patron for that turn, in succession to John de Stowe. There had been an exchange of rights, and Henry le Chaumberleyn was allowed to present a few years before to Eryswell. Richard Abbat had a licence of absence for a year, 4th May, 1353.

Sir² *John atte Church*³, of Teversham, is said to be rector of Landbeach in a deed dated 44 Edw. III. [1370]; but it is not known by whom, or when, he was appointed, nor, therefore, how long he held the living. He is the John Teversham, fellow, of the college documents; and was one of the executors to Thomas de Cambridge, who died in 1361, and to whose effects the above deed relates. This Thomas de Cambridge was the son of Sir John de Cambridge, Knt., justice of the King's Bench, whose capital messuage, &c., opposite Michael House on the south side, was taken in 1353 for the new site of Gonville Hall⁴. A member of the family of Atte Church, a priest living at Comberton, was admitted, 2nd May, 1344, to the vicarage of St John Milne-street, Cambridge: another was parson of Stokken Pelham [Pelham Stocking] in Hertfordshire in 1350; and a third, who is described

¹ Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. II. p. 362; Peck's *Desid. Curios.* pp. 239, &c.; Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. I. pp. 110, 114.

² A priest was the third of the three Sirs, which only were in request of old, to wit, Sir King, Sir Knight, and Sir Priest. See Nares' *Glossary*, and Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. I. pp. 661, 662. The oddest mixture of titles imaginable, and yet not an unusual one, though applied to a clergyman, occurs in the register for burials at Bemerton:—Mr George Herbert, Esq. Parson of, &c.

³ Among the gentry of Cambridgeshire in 1493 was Johannes Attechercke de Howis. Atte Church would seem to be equivalent in meaning to Kirkby, or Kirby.

⁴ Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. I. pp. 84, 143; Masters, pp. 3, 24.

as de Theversham, presbyter, was instituted to the vicarage of Hinton 25th November, 1352, on the presentation of the rector. John atte Church was admonished at Landbeach, 4th July, 1374, by Nicolas Roos, the bishop's commissary, John Campion being present, and witnessing the proceedings, to look out immediately for some friendly and fit person to be his coadjutor, because he was himself senex, et valetudinarius, ac corporis sui viribus destitutus. Great complaint had been made against him, that, under the influence of one Amija Bernard, he had dissipated the goods of the church, and was allowing the rectory to go to ruin. Robert de Eltisle, rector of St Andrew, Histon, providus ac discretus vir, was appointed his coadjutor the following 9th December, only a few days before his death¹.

Thomas de Eltisle, J. U. B.², nephew of Thomas de Eltisle, the first master of the college, was instituted 11 Kal. Jan. [22nd December], 1374, having been appointed to the rectory by his uncle, and William de Horwode³. Thomas, parson of Lambeth, had presented him to the rectory of Eltisle in 1351, he, and his brother Alan, having two years before purchased that advowson, together with the two medieties of the manor, from Sir John de Goldyngham, Knt. of Cligwell⁴. The nephew had not been long inducted, when, on receiving in exchange the rectory of Grantchester, he resigned Landbeach in favour of his uncle,

Thomas de Eltisle, Dec. Bac. master, who was instituted 4 Kal. Aprilis, 1375, and held the living together with his mastership. This rector was chaplain to Simon de Langham, bishop of Ely, (archbishop of Canterbury in 1366, lord chancellor, and a cardinal,) as he had been before to Archbishop de Stratford, three times lord chancellor, who died August, 1348. He is the

¹ Cole's *MSS.* Vol. xli. pp. 19, 20.

² *Juris utriusque* [canonici et civilis] baccalaureus.

³ Mayor of Cambridge in 1349. See *Masters*, pp. 12, 24. He was a priest. Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, Vol. i. p. 93.

⁴ Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, Vol. i. p. 165. Sir John, and Eleanor his wife, were members of the Guild of Corpus Christi at Cambridge.

Thomas, parson of Lambeth, just referred to, since he held that living, to which he may have been collated by Archbishop de Stratford, with other preferments. For William de Savere, parson of Gritton [Girton], granted, 26 Edw. III. [1352], to Thomas de Eltisle, parson of Lambhithe, and Henry de Tangmere¹ of Cambridge, a messuage in Waterbeche near the bank of the river. Thomas de Eltisle's arms, like those of all the masters of the college down to the present day, are engraved in Lamb. He died 21st August, 1376. Upon his death

Sir *John Campion*, fellow, became rector 6 Kal. Septembris. He had been presented to the living by Robert de Eltisle, another nephew of the deceased master, and John Raysoun² of Fulborne, both late fellows, and the patrons, with William de Horwode, (by appointment of that master 49 Edw. III. [1375]) for the turn; both, also, his executors³. The former, whose name has already occurred in connexion with John atte Church, was rector of Lolleworth: the latter, rector of St Benedict's parish⁴, which he presided over for about thirty years, being at the same time much concerned in the transactions of the college. John Campion, then chaplain, had been attorney with John Redeke, of Landbeche, for Sir John de la Lee, Knt. in giving up the manor of Chamberlayne to Thomas de Eltisle, master, 40 Edw. III. [1366]. Some proceedings relating to his will, which was proved 5 Kal. Martii, 1379-80. (Johannes Campion, presbyter, being executor,) are recorded between June and October 1380, in the register belonging to the Consistory Court of the diocese of Ely⁵.

Sir *Adam de Leverington*, fellow, succeeded to the rectory

¹ Masters, p. 21 : Lamb, p. 16, note.

² John Raysoun with others, as lords of the manor, made free, 1 Rich. II. [1377], Roger, the son of Henry Sandre, with all his family.

³ Robert de Eltisle did not prove himself very honest in his responsible charge. Masters, p. 23; and Append. p. 20.

⁴ The great tithes of this parish were not appropriated to the college until 1573. Baker's MSS. Vol. xxx. pp. 162, &c.

⁵ Vol. I. foll. 137, 141, 143.

4 March, 1379-80¹, John Kynne, master, and other claimants both of the manor, and advowson, joining in the presentation². He was the same year proctor for the college, who wished to appropriate the rectory of Grantchester, and establish a vicarage there. As one of the attornies for Sir William Castleacre, Knt., of Great Eversden, he delivered over certain lands and messuages to Thomas Bradefeld, and Isabella his wife. 15 Rich. II.³ Now, since Adam de Leverington is styled in the legal document rector of Landbeach, he must have held his preferment at least down to 1391. It is a mistake, therefore, to state, as has been done by an extraordinary oversight, that his immediate successor was rector in 1384⁴.

John de Neketon, [Necton], D.D. 1383, fellow, was the next rector of Landbeach, but the exact time of his becoming so does not appear. Mr Masters says, with great probability, that it was in the year 1391 or 1392. He had been ordained deacon 12 Kal. Octobris, 1376. He was chancellor of the university in 1384, and again in 1392. John de Neketon obtained the mastership of his college about 1389; and, on his death in March, seemingly, 1397-8, his name was inserted in the list of those benefactors, for whose souls the university was then wont to pray. He belonged to a Norfolk family.

Thomas Bodneye, fellow, M.A. 1390, was instituted 28 March, 1398. He was still rector, 12 Hen. IV. [1411], when he made over to the college the property at Landbeach, which Thomas Bradefeld had, the year before, conveyed to him and others for that purpose. Thomas Bodneye may have continued to be rector until 1429, in which year

*Adam Clerke*⁵ was presented to the living on the resignation of his predecessor. As rector he had a lease for ninety-nine years

¹ See p. 68. *Hugh* de Leverington was rector, and proctor, of the university in 1315.

² P. 49: Masters, Append. p. 21.

³ See p. 20.

⁴ Masters, p. 33.

⁵ See p. 44.

from the college, the Christmas after his institution, of a piece of the orchard belonging to their manor, partly a Garden, partly a Rekyard, and adjoining the rectory-house, at an annual rent of *iiij*^s. The following 20th February the same body let to him the whole of the orchard, with one house called Shepene, and with one garden, as well as every thing contained within the inclosure, near the parsonage, at the rent of *xx*^s a year, for nine years. Adam Clerke was one of the executors to Richard de Billyngford, D.D., master, who died in 1432. Sir John Clerke, probably, a brother of Adam, was chaplain here from 1429 to 20 Hen. VI. [1441], and made a trustee of charity property in 1461. Thomas Brooke was also chaplain at Landbeach, and in 1461 Thomas Woodward. The rector himself died in 1462, when, 2nd May, he was succeeded by

Richard Brocher, B.D. fellow¹. He was a benefactor to the college, and founded the first scholarship. His scholar he required *Bibliam legere coram M^{ro} et Sociis in Prandio, aut alias, et in fine Lectionis orabit in Latinis verbis, primum nominando Mag. Brocher inter alios, sic dicendo, Anima M^{ri} Brocher requiescat in pace*. He died at Landbeach in 1489. His will is dated the last day of May, 1487: a codicil to it was made 2nd November. The following is a portion of the former:—*Corpus meum sepeliendum in cancello Ecclesie Parochialis de Landbeche juxta sepulchrum Ade Clerke predecessoris mei. Item lego Conventui de Denney xx^s. Item lego Ecclesie de Waterbeche vi^s viij¹...Item lego Priori de Bernewell, qui nunc est, [William Tebald] ymaginem S^{ti} Johannis de auro et Perlis contextam*. John Seyntwary, afterwards himself rector of Landbeach, was one of his executors. John Swayne was chaplain in 1481. Upon Richard Brocher's death

Thomas Cosyn, B.D. master, was presented, 25th January, 1489-90, by Elizabeth, dowager duchess of Norfolk². Thomas Cosyn was chaplain to that lady, and the college had made over to her their right of presentation. In 1490 he became chancellor of

¹ Masters, p. 45.

² See p. 22.

the university, in 1501 doctor of divinity, and in 1504 the second Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. John Wysett, probably, served the church in, and from, 1512. Thomas Cosyn continued to hold the rectory of Landbeach until his death, 9th July, 1515, when he was succeeded, 12th August¹, by

John Seyntwary, B.D. fellow. Mr Masters prints a curious letter written to him, when president of the college, by Thomas Cosyn, the master, which is well worth a perusal. A portion of it has been already quoted². John Seyntwary was one of the university ædiles for inspecting the building of St Mary's church, which was begun in 1478, and finished, except the tower, in 1519³. He died about February, 1516-7. His will is dated 1st October, 1516:—His Body to be buryd in the chappell within St Benett's Chyrche at Cambridge, if he dyes at Cambr., or at Landbeeche, if he dyes there. He queths to Corp. Chr. Coll. liij iij^l towards the making and forming the Howse for Munimentts, &c.: to the hy awt^r of Land Beeche xx^s: to every of the four orders of Friers in Cambrige iij iij^l: the howse wherein Henry Gibson dwelleth, whereof he had given his part to y^r fores^t College, to be ordered and apply'd to the comfort of his Soule, by y^r advice of Mr Ja. Cursun, Mr Peter Nobys, and Mr John Marris: to the master x^s; and to every fellow v: to the colledge his Masse Book and Chaless, after the decease of John Marys, fellow: to James Cursun, also fellow, hys spectaculls inclosed in syluer. John Seyntwary named Peter Nobys, and John Marys, his executors, and gave to either of y^m for y^r labor xl.^l

Peter Nobys, B.D. became rector 18th February, 1516-7, a

¹ Caius Coll. MSS. No. 204, p. 59 *b*. The mandate for John Seyntwary's induction was dated 17th August, 1515, as we learn from Bishop Stanley's register.

² See p. 22.

³ Lamb, pp. 58, 59.

⁴ This has been made up from Lamb, p. 310, and Baker's MSS. Vol. vi. p. 206. The witnesses, according to the latter, were Mr Edw. Hedge, Parson of St Benetts Church, Cambr., and Sr Richard Sylvester, Fellow of Ben Coll.

year after his appointment to the mastership of the college. He was presented by John Purgold, LL.B.¹, to whom the turn had been granted for that object. In 1519, in which year he took the degree of doctor of divinity, Peter Nobys obtained a licence of non-residence for three years from Bishop Fordham, in order to be able to take a journey to Rome on matters intimately connected with the college. One of his curates appears to have been named Pykerynge. Sir John Howe, Sir Robert de Knaresborough, and Fryer Richard Kilborne, were chaplains during his incumbency. Peter Nobys, having held the living rather more than six years, resigned it, as he did also his mastership, about midsummer, 1523, and retired to the priory of Thetford in Norfolk. With the prior and convent of that place he had made an arrangement, 26th November, 13 Hen. VIII. [1521], in conjunction with Sir Thomas Wyndham, Knt. of Felbrigge². They had paid a hundreth and threttye markys vj viij^l, and in return Peter Nobys was to have oon annutye or annuall rente for terme of his naturall lyff of five markys, and an honest stabill to sete two horsys, a bedde chambyr, and a stodie chambyr, another howse for haye and strawe, and his pleasure to walke in the gardeyn of the said priorye, and a howse therein for fewell and woode: the prior and convent were to kepe yerelie for evyr a solempne dirige with note with ix leccions, and a masse of requiem on the morrow after, also with note, for the soules of the donors, and some of their relatives: lastly, their names were to be mentioned in the prayers at all the services of the prior and convent³.

John Cuttynq, or *Cuttynas*, B.D. 1520, fellow, succeeded Peter Nobys 25th June, 1523, having first agreed to allow him five marks a year out of the profits of the living, until he should obtain some other ecclesiastical preferment of that value. He had a lease from the college of the Hall yard, and of a certain

¹ Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.* Vol. i p. 34.

² Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. iv. pp. 503, &c.

³ Martin's *Hist. of Thetford*, Append. pp. 50, &c.

garden plotte abuttinge on the churchyard and parsonage, for the term of his natural life. John Cuttyng was one of the preachers licensed by the university. He died at his rectory-house in 1528, and left a small sum of money for keeping his exequies annually on the beheading of St John the Baptist (Aug. 29)¹. He was followed in the living, 8th September, by

William Sowode, B.D. 1523, master, on the presentation of his friend Edward Fowke, clerk, and fellow, to whom the college had assigned the turn for that purpose. In 1525 he had been made vicar of Madingley, which parish he was still incumbent of in 1537, though he must have resigned his charge no long time afterwards. William Sowode was one of those, who not only adopted the opinions of the Reformers, but did his best at Cambridge to bring over others to the same sentiments². Similar praise is due to Edward Fowke. He departed out of this worlde to God xxix. Nov. 1544, and was buried in the chancel of his church. From some writing on the fly leaf of the oldest register book we learn the name of one of his curates, John Halywell, in 1537³. For though Mr James Hutton, and Syr Willyam Reve, prysts, were buried here during his incumbency, the former in 1538, the latter in 1544, from the short description given of them, they could hardly have held that office. Matthew Parker, one of the regularly appointed university preachers, records his having entered upon his duty by preaching at Land Beche, among other villages, in Advent, 1533⁴. On William Sowode's death the living came to

Thomas Cob, Cobbe, or Cobbis, M.A. 1531, fellow. He died very soon after his institution, which took place 11th December, 1544, since, 20th October, 1545, his father, Robert Cob, obtained

Masters, p. 68.

² Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, Vol. iv. pp. 620, 656, edit. 1843.

See p. 89. *Edward Halliwell* was elected to King's college in 1532. Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.* Vol. i. p. 240.

⁴ *Correspondence of Parker*, pp. 238, 239, 481.

permission to administer his effects. Thomas Cob had been succeeded, 22nd September, by

Matthew Parker, D.D. 1538, master, subsequently archbishop of Canterbury. He was presented by John Porie, fellow, and John Mere¹, gentleman, to whom the college had granted the turn. At that time he was dean of Stoke by Clare, a prebend of Ely cathedral, and rector of Burlingham in Norfolk, all which preferments he still continued to hold. In 1552 he was presented to the non-residentiary prebendal-stall of Corringham at Lincoln, and also made dean of that cathedral². Matthew Parker, having held the rectory of Landbeach rather more than nine years, was canonically deprived of it, 2nd April, 1554, for being married, as well as for refusing to conform to those rites and ceremonies, which he had lately rejected as superstitious. He then went with his wife and children to live in retirement among his Norfolk friends. In the rectory-house at Landbeach there now exists a portrait of him on canvas, in his archiepiscopal robes, holding a staff for support in his right hand, and in his left hand a book, a very early copy from one painted in 1572, when he was sixty-nine years of age. The original is in the master's lodge, and is wrongly ascribed to Holbein, who died of the plague in 1543. Three of his curates, expressly so styled, died at Landbeach, Johannes Amnes in 1546, and Henricus Johnson, together with Georgius Howson, in 1551, the last, sudore pestilenti correptus³. In 1552 Richard Bonsalle was curate. As regards the numerous works, which Matthew Parker either compiled or edited, recourse must be had to the several books mentioned below⁴.

¹ Fellow of King's college, and one of the esquire bedels, M.A. 1529. Dying in 1558 he left Dr Parker an executor of his will. *Ibid.* pp. 17—19, 37; Masters, Append. pp. 46, 47.

² *Correspondence of Parker*, p. 432.

³ Heylyn's *Hist. of the Reformation*, Vol. i. pp. 233, &c., Eccles. Hist. Soc.; Hooper's *Later Writings*, pp. 139, 157, &c., Park. Soc. This sweating sickness gave occasion to the introduction of the word 'sweat' in the last rubric after the service for the Communion of the Sick.

Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.* Vol. i. pp. 332, &c.; Strype's *Life*, pp. 504, &c.;

Sir *William Whallege*¹, B.A., prebend of Lincoln, was instituted, 30th September, 1554, to the rectory. He was recommended by Matthew Parker, who, in the previous December, necessitate quadam, had chosen Laurence Moptyd, B.D. president of Gonville Hall, to the mastership of the college. William Whallege departed from y^{is} lyffe xxvj daye of Septembre, 1558.

John Porie, B.D. 1535, master, was presented to the rectory, the following 21st October, by Edmund Edwards, fellow, and Andrew Pilkington, literatus, of Cambridge, the turn having for that purpose been assigned to them. The next year he took the degree of doctor of divinity. John Porie held many ecclesiastical preferments, and among them in succession was a prebendal stall at Ely², Canterbury, and Westminster³. Archbishop Parker appointed him one of the Commissioners for visiting the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough. In the Return respecting his clergy made by the bishop of Ely to the archbishop, 28th January, 1560-61⁴, we find—Landbeach Rectoria. Mr Joannes Porye, Rector ibidem, est sacerdos, quandoque residet ibidem, quandoque alibi, ut supra, [alluding to his being also a prebend of Ely] est Theologie Professor, et ad prædicandum habilis, et habet specialem prædicandi facultatem a Domina Regina, et exercet eandem: alit Hospitium ibidem. Later, however, in his career, being old and infirm, he was for the most part

Correspondence of Parker, pp. xiii, 298, 425, 426, 433; *Brydges' Restituta*, Vol. i. pp. 5, &c.; *Select Poetry*, Vol. i. pp. xiii, xiv, Park. Soc.

¹ *Edmund Whallege* was fellow of St John's college, M.A. 1528. *Cooper's Athen. Cantab.* Vol. i. p. 117.

² Fuller makes Dr Younge, master of Pembroke college, and rector of Stretham, 'at first a parcel Protestant, afterwards a zealous Papist,' one of the rectors of Landbeach, and also John Porie's immediate predecessor, an error perpetuated by Bentham: whereas he ought to have stated, that John Porie succeeded Dr Younge in his prebendal stall at Ely, on his deprivation in 1558. *Worthies of England*, Vol. iii. p. 437; *Cooper's Athen. Cantab.* Vol. i. pp. 427, &c.

Ibid. pp. 320, 321; *Correspondence of Parker*, pp. 63, 64, 353.

Baker's *MSS.* Vol. xxvii. p. 193.

resident on his living of Lambeth, to which he had been collated in 1563; wherefore the archbishop persuaded him to resign, February, 1569-70, not only his mastership, but his college preferment. In his early days he is mentioned by Foxe¹ as a strong promoter of the doctrines of the Reformation. Sir William Glascoke was his curate in February, 1566-7. He died, as is supposed, in 1573, leaving a will dated May, 1570.

Henry Clifford, M.A. 1565, was that fellow of the college, in whose favour John Porie resigned the rectory, and who consequently entered upon it, 27th February, 1569-70. The same year, in which he was presented to Landbeach, he married Elizabeth Raye, by whom he had four sons, and five daughters: two of those sons, John, and Toby or Tobias, married and settled here. His eldest son, Henry, B.A. 1594, was non-residentiary prebend of Stow in the cathedral of Lincoln, and vicar of Corringham, where he died 16th February, 1628-9². Henry Clifford died at his rectory-house, and was buried in the chancel of the church, 28th December, 1616. From the entry, under the year 1586, of the marriage of Moyses Fowler³, B.D. 1583, fellow, (ultimately dean of Ripon,) and Katheryne Ray, we learn that Mister Thaxter (John Thaxter, B.D. 1583, fellow.) was then preacher in the Parishe churche of Landbeche⁴. Henry Clifford was connected with the ancient baronial family of that name⁵, which fact, during an enquiry after him by some members of Heralds' College, was affirmed to Mr Masters, when himself rector of Landbeach. He claimed a toft opposite to the church, as glebe belonging to the rectory, because in a terrier-book it was called *gardinum rectoris*.

¹ *Acts and Monuments*, Vol. iv. p. 620.

² Peck's *Desid. Curios.* p. 292.

³ Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*, Vol. ii. p. 430.

⁴ He was preacher in other parish churches, also, as John Cuttyng, Matthew Parker, and John Porie, had been. In 1597 there were at Cambridge 122 preachers 'almost all unprovided for.' Whitgift's *Works*, Vol. i. pp. 313, 544. Park. Soc.; Latimer's *Works*, Vol. ii. pp. 324, 329.

⁵ Nicolas' *Historic Peerage*, pp. 111, &c.

The college farmer, Mr Smith, commenced a suit against him respecting it, which was heard at Cambridge, 21st March, 1583-4, when the jury decided, that it belonged to the college, though the parson had for a long time enjoyed it. Henry Clifford rested his claim upon a supposed grant by Sir Thomas le Chamberlayne, Knt. 33 Edw. III. [1359].¹ He was rated for his parsonage to provide, in 1595, one pike furnished, that is, one pike with its proper appendages; and likewise, in 1609, to raise a pair of curols [quarrels], and one pike furnished². Thomas Jegon, D.D., 1602, master, was presented by the college about 1611 to the rectory of Landbeach, whenever it should become vacant. Since, however, he died, 13th March, 1617-8, little more than a year after Henry Clifford, he may have considered himself too infirm to take advantage of the benefit intended him. For

*William Rowley*³, B.D. 1615, fellow, succeeded Henry Clifford, 18th January, 1616-7. being presented by Sir Francis Bacon, Knt., whose 'learned chaplain' he soon after became on his patron's being made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Sir Francis had procured the turn for him from the master and fellows. In 1620 William Rowley took the degree of doctor of divinity. He rendered great assistance to his patron in his literary labours. He says of himself:—Having been employed as an Amanuensis, or daily Instrument, to this Honourable Author, and acquainted with his Lordship's conceits in the composing of his works for many years together, especially in his writing time, I conceived that no man could pretend a better interest, or claim, to the ordering of them after his death than myself. Consequently, he put out several editions of some of those works. In 1657 he also published in folio a volume entitled, *Resuscitatio, or bringing into Publick Light several Pieces of the Works, Civil, Historical,*

¹ Cole's MSS. Vol. viii. p. ii; Masters, p. 116.

² See *Correspondence of Parker*, pp. 345, &c.; George Herbert's *Priest to the Temple*, chap. xix.

³ Masters, p. 134.

Philosophical, and Theological, hitherto sleeping, of the Right Honourable Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount Saint Alban. It was in two parts, with a life of Bacon prefixed. He invariably styled himself, His Lordship's first and last Chaplain¹. Lord Bacon died in 1626, from which time William Rawley acted as chaplain to Charles I., and, subsequently, to his son. In 1630 he took up his permanent abode at Landbeach, and married. William Jurdan, and John Boland, had been his curates, whilst he was non-resident, as George Thorpe was just before his death. Being proctor for the clergy of the diocese of Ely, William Rawley subscribed, 20th December, 1661, in token of approval, the revised Book of Common Prayer, which the two houses of Convocation had just prepared. His son William, (M.A. 1663, fellow,) his wife, and his servants, were all carried off by the plague in 1666, which calamity so greatly affected him, that he died the following year, and was buried, 20th June, in the chancel of his church. He, and Henry Clifford, had held the living 97 years between them. Upon William Rawley's death the college presented Francis Wilford, D.D. 1660, master, and dean of Ely, 22nd June, 1667, who died the 18th of the next month, and could hardly, therefore, have done anything towards taking possession.

John Spencer, D.D. 1665, fellow, was instituted to the rectory, 23rd July, 1667, a few days only before his election to the mastership. He was successively archdeacon of Sudbury, and prebend, and dean, of Ely. John Spencer was not only a lover of learning himself, but a great encourager of it in others. He published a sermon entitled *The Righteous Ruler*, which had been preached at St Mary's, Cambridge, 28th June, 1660: *A Discourse concerning Prodigies* in 1663: *A Discourse concerning Vulgar Prophecies* in 1665: *Dissertatio de Urin et Thammim* in 1669; and in 1685 his celebrated work *De Legibus Hebræorum Rituali-*

¹ See Lord Campbell's *Hist. of the Lord Chancellors of England*, Vol. III. pp. 5, 142.

*bus et earum Rationibus*¹. John Spencer was a very great benefactor to his college, both during his life, and at his death; indeed, he is said to have 'far exceeded all former benefactors.' He also remembered in his will the parish of Landbeach, 'where he had been a preacher,' bequeathing to it the sum of five pounds². An engraving of him was made some time back from a half-length contemporary portrait by Vandermyn³ preserved in the master's lodge. He died 27th May, 1693⁴. His living, however, he had resigned ten years previously on behalf of his nephew, and curate,

William Spencer, fellow, who was instituted 18th September, 1683, the same year in which he took his master of arts degree. He died in 1688, having held the rectory only five years. Mr Masters remarks, that the college was thus a gainer by the arrangement between himself, and his uncle. John Jolland, M.A. 1683, fellow, was his curate.

John Cory, B.D. 1683, 'a most useful fellow of the college,' succeeded William Spencer, and was instituted 22nd October, 1688. Michael Hart, B.A., of Caius college, was his curate in 1689. John Cory was one of the proctors for the clergy of this diocese in several Convocations. The university Collection has a copy of verses by him on the death of Anne, duchess of York, in 1671. Together with the rectory of Landbeach he held the vicarage of Impington from March, 1715-6 to his death. In the reign of James II, John Spencer, the master, being then in the decline of life, it was feared, and, as it turned out, not unreasonably, that the manuscripts left to the college by Archbishop Parker might fall into the hands of the Roman Catholics, and be destroyed. John Cory, who was well

¹ There are verses by him in the university Collection on the death of Henrietta Maria, queen dowager, in 1669.

² Baker's *MSS.* Vol. xxvi. pp. 281, &c.

³ Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, Vol. II. p. 114.

⁴ Calamy's *Abridgement of Mr Baister's History of his Life and Times*, Vol. II. p. 118; Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. IV. pp. 25, 26; Vol. V. p. 281.

skilled in old writing, was employed, therefore, at the instance of Dr Tenison, formerly fellow, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, to copy some of those relating to the establishment of the Protestant religion. The transcript made by him was presented to the dean and chapter of Ely¹. His eldest son, John, became vicar of Waterbeach in 1721, and succeeded him in the vicarage of Impington on his death, 17th September, 1727. John Cory, like the majority of his predecessors, was buried in the chancel of his church under a large free stone by the side of the altar².

John Mickleburgh, B.D. 1724, was instituted 22nd November, 1727. In 1718 he had been elected professor of Chemistry in the university. In 1720 the dean and chapter of Ely had presented him to the vicarage of St Andrew the Great in Cambridge, which living he held with Landbeach until his death. In the parish of St Andrew the Great he afterwards built a house, (at the corner of Emmanuel Lane,) and generally resided, though, on obtaining the rectory of Landbeach from the college, he expended some money on the parsonage, and lived there a short time. In 1753 he procured through Bishop Gooch the requisite dispensation for holding likewise the vicarage of Impington, to which he had just been presented by the dean and chapter of Ely. John Mickleburgh married soon after becoming rector of Landbeach. Having lost his wife, who was buried, 4th February, 1749-50, after the enjoyment of uninterrupted happiness with her for the space of twenty years, he bore testimony to the fact in the following Latin verses :—

Quadrigami, trigami³, cleri sunt; atque vocantur
 Hædi, quadrupedes, et sine mente feræ.
 Non ego : prima mihi conjux fuit ultima, quippe
 Quam bona prima fuit, tam bona nulla datur.

¹ It is no longer in their possession, which is of little moment, since the originals still remain uninjured.

² Nichols' *Illustrations of Literature*, Vol. vi. p. 305.

³ These epithets are supposed to allude to Dr Thomas, bishop of Lincoln

John Mickleburgh published in 1751 a sermon, which he had preached before the mayor and corporation of Cambridge, recommending the founding of a workhouse. He was one of the proctors to Convocation for the diocese of Ely. He died 11th May, 1756, when he was buried at Landbeach, as his wife had been before him. His benefactions to Caius college were so great, that a commemoration is annually kept for him on 1st February. He was succeeded, 16th September, by

Robert Masters, B.D. 1746, fellow, who was great grandson of Sir William Masters, Bart. of Cirencester. Soon afterwards Mr Masters became also vicar of Linton. Bishop Mawson, who had been master of the college, and who, therefore, had collated him to the latter living, permitted him, however, after being in possession of it for a few months, to exchange it for the neighbouring, and more convenient, vicarage of Waterbeach. He held Waterbeach from 2nd August, 1759 to 26th May, 1784, when he resigned it in favour of his only son William. Mr Masters likewise resigned the rectory of Landbeach in 1797, one year before his own decease, in order to facilitate an arrangement with the college, designed to enable his intended son-in-law, Mr Burroughes, senior fellow of Caius college, to succeed him, the living offered in exchange being the consolidated rectories of Bincombe and Broadway in Dorsetshire, which chanced to be then vacant. He continued to reside at the rectory-house of Landbeach. He was deputy to the chancellor of the diocese, William Compton, Esq. LL.D., of Caius college, who lived abroad. Mr Masters died 5th July, 1798, and was buried in the churchyard of Landbeach, directly under the east window. An engraving of him

and Bishop Gooch of Ely, the former having been four times, and the latter thrice, married. The verses were first designed to serve as an epitaph for Mrs Mickleburgh, and had been cut on stone at Cambridge ready to be fixed up; but 'the absurdity of them getting wind in the University, where they were much ridiculed, he thought proper to suppress them.' *Cole's MSS.* Vol. vii. p. 102 *b*; *Nichols' Illustrations of Literature*, Vol. iv. p. 520.

exists, made by an artist named Facius from a drawing in 1796 by the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, a most intimate friend, librarian to the university of Cambridge. He found the rectory-house, and chancel of the church, in a bad condition, notwithstanding the money, which had been laid out upon them by his predecessor, so that it cost him £560, or more, to repair them satisfactorily. Mr Masters published only one sermon, *The Mischiefs of Faction and Rebellion considered*, preached at Great and Little Wilbraham, 13th October, 1745. He is chiefly known as an antiquarian from his valuable History of the college put forth by parts in 1753, and 1755, 'the most complete account ever published of any college in either university, and upon the best plan.' To the *Archæologia* Mr Masters contributed three Articles. In 1784, he printed *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Thomas Baker, B.D.* (Divi Johannis socius ejectus), *from the papers of Dr Zachary Grey, with a Catalogue of his MS. Collections*; and in 1790 *A Catalogue of the several Pictures in the Publick Library and respective Colleges in the University of Cambridge*. His last work was *A short Account of the Parish of Waterbeach in the Diocese of Ely by a late Vicar, M.DCC.XCV.*, with a slight sketch of Denney Abbey; but of this merely a few copies were printed, as presents for his friends¹.

Thomas Cooke Burroughes, M.A., 1781, president of Caius college, was instituted by exchange, 28th August, 1797. He constantly resided at Landbeach; and having been rector for nearly twenty-four years, died very suddenly, 23rd April, 1821. He was buried in the chancel of the church. His wife Mary survived him a very long time, dying in 1859, at the advanced age of 96 years, in the parish of Gazeley, where she was buried.

¹ See a *History* of the same parish by the present vicar, published in 1859, p. 69. There is an account of Mr Masters, and his writings, in *Nichols' Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. i. pp. 687, 688; *Ibid.* Vol. iii. pp. 479, &c.; *Nichols' Illustrations of Literature*, Vol. vi. pp. 302, 696, 707, 739, 742; *Warburton's Life of Horace Walpole*, Vol. ii. pp. 412, 426; *Lamb*, pp. 395, 396.

Edward Addison, B.D. 1807, fellow, was presented to the rectory, 5th May, 1821. He was a regular resident on his living, and put the parsonage, and farm buildings, into a perfect state of repair at an expence of £1334. He died 28th May, 1843, and was buried at Landbeach, being succeeded, 6th October following, by

John Tinkler, B.D., 1837, fellow and tutor, the present rector. Mr Tinkler, like several of his predecessors, laid out, soon after his induction, large sums of money upon the rectory-house, and the chancel of the church, which are both now in good condition.

MEASUREMENTS OF LANDBEACH CHURCH.

	ft.	in.
Internal Length	88	9
Length of Chancel	26	3
Breadth of ditto	14	4
Height of Chancel Arch	22	6
Length of Nave	50	0
Breadth of ditto	17	0
Height of Side Walls of ditto	31	3
Ditto of Nave Arches	18	9
Breadth of ditto	8	7
Ditto of North Aisle	10	6
Ditto of South Aisle	10	10
Entire breadth of Nave and Aisles	41	9
Length of Tower (inside)	12	6
Breadth of ditto	9	0
Height of Tower Arch	18	6
Breadth of ditto	9	0
Height of Battlements of Tower	52	9
Ditto of Weathercock	91	0

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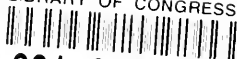


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